Fourth Series-Vol. XXX No-1

<u>Monday, July 21, 1969</u>
Asadha 30, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

सत्यमेव जयते

(Eighth Session)

(*Vol. XXX contain No.1-10*)

LOK SABHA SCRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Re. 1.00

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Sethi, Shri Prakash Chandra B. (Indore).

Sethuraman, Shri N. (Pondicherry).

Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Kumbakonam)

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli),

Shah, Maharaja Manabendra (Tehri-Garhwal).

Shah, Shri Shantilal (Bombay North west).

Shah, Shri Trilokshah Lal Priendra (Kanker).

Shah, Shri Virendrakumar J. (Junagadh).

Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal (Chandni Chowk).

Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur).

Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi).

Sharda Nand, Shri (Sitapur).

Sharma, Shri Beni Shankar (Banka).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).

Sharma, Shri Madhoram (Karnal).

Sharma, Shri Narain Swaroop (Domariaganj).

Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore (Dausa).

Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar (Gwalior).

Sharma, Shri Shiv (Vidisha).

Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt (Amritsar).

Sharma, Shri Yogendra (Begusarai).

Shashi Bhushan, Shri (Khargone).

Shashi Rajan, Shri (Pupri).

Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan (Lakhimpur).

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Hapur).

Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh (Baghpat).

Shastri, Shri Ramavtar (Patna).

Shastri, Shri Ramanand (Bijnor).

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj).

Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh).

Sheo Narain, Shri (Basti).

Sher Singh, Prof. (Jhajjar).

Sheth, Shri Tulsidas Muljibhai (Kutch).

Shinde, Shri Annasahib P. (Kopargaon).

Shinkre, Shri Janardan Jagannath (Panjim).

Shiva Chandika Prasad, Shri (Jamshedpur).

Shiv Charan Lal, Shri (Firozabad).

Shivappa, Shri Nuggeshally (Hassan).

Shukla Shri Shambhu Nath (Rewa).

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).

Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar).

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).

Sinha, Shri Mudrika (Aurangabad).

Sinha, Shri Ram Krishna (Faizabad).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Darbhanga).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).

Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).

Snatak, Shri Nar Deo (Hathras).

Solanki, Shri Pravinsinghji Natavarsinhji (Kaira).

Solanki, Shri Somchandbhai Manubhai (Gandhinagar).

Somani, Shri Nand Kumar (Nagaur).

Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur).

Sonar, Dr. Amrit Ganpat (Ramtek).

Sonavane, Shri Tayappa Hari (Pandharpur).

Sondhi Shri M. L. (New Delhi).

Sreedharan, Shri Arangil (Badagara).

Subravelu, Shri K. (Mayuram).

Sudarsanam, Shri Maddi (Narsaraopet).

Sundar Lal, Shri Jhadu (Bastar).

Sundar Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).

Supakar, Shri Sradhakar (Sambalpur).

Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala).

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).

Sursingh, Shri (Jhabua).

Suryanarayana, Shri Kommareddi (Eluru).

Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).

Swell, Shri G. G. (Autonomous Districts),

'T'

Tamaskar, Shri V. Y. (Durg).

Tapuriah, Shri Surendra Kumar (Pali).

Tarodekar, Shri Venkatrao (Nanded)

Thakur, Shri Gunanand (Saharsa).

Thakur, Shri P. R. (Nabadwip).

Tiwary, Pandit D. N. (Gopalganj).

Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bettiah).

Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).

Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur).

Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash (Moradabad).

'U'

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).

Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra (Koraput).

Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).

'V'

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra (Bidar).

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal).

Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet).

Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).

Verma, Shri Prem Chand (Hamirpur).

Vidyarthi, Shri R. S. (Karol Bagh).

Vijay Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mahasu).

Viswambharan, Shri P. (Trivandrum).

Vishwanatham, Shri Tenneti (Visakhapatnam).

Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash).

Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).

'X'

Xavier, Shri S. (Tirunelveli).

'Y'

Yadab, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sitamarhi).

Yadav, Shri Chandrajeet (Azamgarh).

Yadav, Shri Jageshwar (Banda).

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Barabanki).

Yajnik, Shri Indulal (Ahmedabad).

Yashpal Singh, Shri (Dehra Dun).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

[Vacant]

The Deputy Speaker

Shri R. K. Khadilkar

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Y. Gadilingana Goud

Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair

Shri M. B. Rana

Shri S. R. Rane

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

Shri K. N. Tiwary

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shakdher

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

The Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister of Atomic Energy and Minister of Planning—Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs—Shri F. A. Ahmed.

The Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply—Shri B. R. Bhagat.

The Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Y. B. Chavan.

The Minister of External Affairs—Shri Dinesh Singh.

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation—Shri Hathi.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Jagjiwan Ram.

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation—Dr. Karan Singh.

The Minister of Law and Social Welfare—Shri Govinda Menon.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Shri C. M. Poonacha.

The Minister of Railways—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

The Minister of Education and Youth Services—Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals—Dr. Triguna Sen.

The Minister of Health and Family Plannings and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri K. K. Shah.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and Communications—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

The Minister of Defence—Shri Swaran Singh.

Ministers of State

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services—Shri Bhakt Darshan.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Dr. S. Chandrasekhar.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals—Shri D. R. Chavan.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways—Shri Parimal Ghosh.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and in the Department of Social Welfare—Dr. (Shrimati) Phulrenu Guha.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications—Shri I. K. Gujral.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence—Shri L. N. Mishra.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Plannings and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri B. S. Murthy.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Shri K. C. Pant.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and Shipping and Transport—Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals—Shri Jaganath Rao.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power—Dr. K. L. Rao.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs—Shri Raghunatha Reddy.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance—Shri P. C. Sethi.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications—Shri Sher Singh.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Annasaheb Shinde.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

Deputy Ministers

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services—Shri Bhakt Darshan.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs—Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri R. L. Chaturvedi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri D. Ering.

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and in the Ministry of Shipping & Transport—Shri Iqbal Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services—Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri S. C. Jamir.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence—Shri M. R. Krishna.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation—Dr. Sarojini Mahishi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance—Shri Jagannath Pahadia.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply—Shri Chowdhary Ram Sewak.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri K. S. Ramaswamy.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law and in the Department of Social Welfare —Shri Muthyal Rao.

The Deputy Minister in the Minitsry of Law and in the Department of Social Welfare—Shri M. Yunus Saleem.

The Deputy Minister—Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Shri Siddheshwar Prasad.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 21, 1969/Asadha 30, 1891 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RESIGNATION BY SHRI N. SANJIVA REDDY OF OFFICE OF SPEAKER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House......

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Sir, man has landed on the moon. That is the first thing to be taken up. It is a historic occasion. A day will come when you may also aspire to go to the moon.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will come in due course.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का अजेन्डा अधूरा है। आज की कार्रवाई शुरू होने से पहले मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आज के आर्डर-पेपर में भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष के इस्तीफे का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। जो शकधर साहब की किताब है अगर उस को आप देखें तो जब स्पीकर इस्तीफा देते हैं तब आपका यह फर्ज होता है कि आप उनके इस्तीफे को सबसे पहले सदन के सामने पेश करें। वह हम लोगों के द्वारा चुने गये स्पीकर हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you please listen to me? I am going to make a reference to it.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज: रिफरेंस नहीं, पत्र पढ़ कर सुनाइये। आप मेज पार्लियामेंट्री प्रैक्टिस देखें। शकधर साहब यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, आप उन से पूछ लें। हमें अध्यक्ष महोदय का पत्र चाहिये। रिफरेंस नहीं चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : Please resume your seat and listen to me. So far as reference to moon-landing is concerned, it is coming up and I would request hon. Members to wait for a few minutes.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, the Members of Indian Parliament have always stood for the great achievements of mankind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy has resigned the office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha on the 19th July, 1969 at 5 P. M.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उन का पत्र पढ़ कर सुनाइये। यह नियम है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sorry, Sorry.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : नियम के अनुसार काम होना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a one line letter. The letter is like this :

"To

The Deputy-Speaker,
Lok Sabha, New Delhi.

Sir,

"I hereby resign the office of the Speaker of Lok Sabha."

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- N. Sanjiva Reddy
5 P.M. 19-7-1969."

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरे प्रस्ताव का क्या हुआ ? मैंने प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया है। सदन के नेता इस के बारे में बयान दें।

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI SHRIPATI MISRA (Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh)

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): A tradition was being established by your predecessor, I mean our distinguished previous Speaker, that every new Member was to be introduced properly. Have we discontinued this tradition ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to Inform the House of the sad demise of two of our friends, namely, Dr. Gopalrao Bajirao Khedkar and Shri N. Ramaseshaiah.

Dr. Gopalrao Bajirao Khedkar was a Member of First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952—60. At the time of his death he was Minister for Rural Development in the Maharashtra Government. He passed away at Amravati on the 25 May, 1969 at the age of 69.

Shri N. Ramaseshaiah was a Member of First Lok Sabha during the years 1952—57. At the time of his death he was Minister of Health in the Orissa Government. He passed away at Bhubaneswar on the 31st May, 1969 at the age of 71.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir may I join you in expressing my deep regret that we should begin this session mourning the death of two of our distinguished erstwhile colleagues in Parliament who have passed away since we last met ? You have mentioned their names—Dr. Gopalrao Bajirao Khedkar and Shri N. Ramaseshaiah.

Dr. Khedkar was an old soldier in our struggle for freedom having courted the first imprisonment in the early thirties. He remained throughout a prominent and distinguished leader from his part of the country and had to his credit a long record of public service. He served as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Madhya Pradesh at the time of independence and was Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha. Although essentially a political worker, Dr. Khedkar's field of interest was wide and varied. He was a journalist and he was interested in the cause of education. He worked for the uplift of our villagers. In his death we have lost an old and valued colleague.

Shri Ramaseshaiah was an independent Member of the First Lok Sabha. He was a prominent public figure of Tamilnadu. We mourn the death of these two distinguished colleagues and I would request you, Sir, to convey to the bereaved families our sincere condolences.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am extremely sorry that these two distinguished public workers have passed away. I associate myself with what has been stated by you, Sir, and the Prime Minister.

I have known Shri Ramaseshaiah since 1927. He was a distinguished poet in Telugu and he belonged to Andhra and not Tamil Nadu.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am sorry, I meant Orissa.

SHRI RANGA: He rose to prominence in Orissa. He was a member of this House. He worked as an independent member and also as a democrat under the leadership of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji in that first democratic opposition party we had in this House from 1952 to 1957. He was a member of the Ganatantra Parishad also. In that capacity he served the people of Orissa for more than ten years. Thereafter, he joined our party, the Swatantra Party, and rose to be the Minister of Health and as a Minister for two years he distinguished

himself for his amiability and bonhomie relations with all those who came into contact with him. He was very well-known for his integrity and efficient administration. He was one of our good writers in Telugu and a good public worker who distinguished himself in two States, Andhra as well as Orissa. It is given to very few people indeed to achieve that. Afterwards, he rose to the position of a Minister of the Swatantra Party in the coalition government in Orissa. We bemoan his death on this occasion.

I happen to know Dr Khedkar also. He was one of our colleagues in the freedom struggle. If I remember right he rose to the Presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee. He was one of the champions of the Vidarbha cause. He was a kisan and a friend of the kisans and it was befitting that when eventually he rose to be a minister he chose to be a minister of rural development. I miss his presence and I am sure the whole House would join you, the Prime Minister and all of as in bemoaning their loss and conveying our condolences to the members of their families.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम नए सत्र के लिए एकत्र होते हैं तो किसी न किसी अपने वरिष्ठ साथी की असामयिक मृत्यु पर हमें शोक प्रकट करना पड़ता है। मृत्यु शरीर का धर्म है और उससे कोई बच नहीं सकता है। लेकिन जिन के साथ हमने काम किया है, जिन के नेतृत्व में हम चले हैं और जिन की स्मृति अभी भी हमारे हृदय में ताज़ा है वे जब हम से बिछुड़ते हैं तो उनकी सेवाओं का स्मरण हो आना स्वाभाविक है।

श्री खेडकर को मैंने निकट से देखा है। स्वाधीनता के संग्राम में उनका योगदान और स्वाधीनता की प्राप्ति के पश्चात राष्ट्र के निर्माण में उनका कर्तृत्व सब के लिए जानी पहचानी बात है। श्री खेडकर विदर्भ के एक जाने माने नेता थे और उनकी जड़ें जनता के जीवन में गहरी धंसी हुई थीं। वे सीधे जनता से शक्ति ग्रहण करते थे।

श्री सेशैया को मैंने तब निकट से देखा जब वे डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुकर्जी के नेतृत्व में बने दल के सदस्य के रूप में लोक सभा के मंच पर अवतरित हुए। जैसा की आचार्य रंगाजी ने कहा है राजनीति के साथ साथ उनकी साहित्य में भी रुचि थी और तेलेगु के साहित्य को समृद्ध करने में उन्होंने बड़ा काम किया। संसदीय कार्य की दृष्टि से भी समय समय पर वे अपना योगदान करते रहते थे।

मैं अपनी ओर से, अपने दल की ओर से श्री खेडकर और श्री सेशैया की मृत्यु पर शोक प्रकट करता हूं और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि दिवंगत आत्माओं को शान्ति प्रदान करें।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यक्तिगत रूप से डा० खेडकर जी को मैं नहीं जानता था। लेकिन श्री एन० रामा सेशैया जी जोकि अभी जो गैर कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडल उड़ीसा में है और जिस में वह स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थे, उनके साथ मुझे एक दो बार वार्तालाप करने का मौका मिला है। जो भी उनके सम्पर्क में आए हैं उन सब के दिमाग पर और मेरे दिमाग पर भी उन्होंने यही असर डाला है कि वे एक सज्जन थे।

मैं अपनी ओर से और अपने दल की ओर से श्री खेडकर जी और श्री राम सेशैया जी की मृत्यु पर शोक प्रकट करता हूं।

श्री योगेश्वर शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के भूतपूर्व जिन दो माननीय सदस्यों की मृत्यु पर जो शोक और संवेदना की भावना प्रकट की गई है, मैं अपने को और अपनी पार्टी को उस शोक और संवेदना में शामिल करता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod): Sir, on behalf of my party I associate myself with the sentiments expressed here and I request that our condolences may be conveyed to their families.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Sir, I fully associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed

on the demise of two of our ex-colleagues. Shri Ramaseshaiah was not only a member of the First Lok Sabha but at the time of his death was a minister in the present Orissa Cabinet. As an industrialist also he had made some contribution to the industrial development of Orissa. We are very sorry that we have lost such a person. I express my condolences to the bereaved families and I hope that our condolences will be conveyed to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MAN'S LANDING ON THE MOON

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I take a minute from our immediate national problems to share with the House my feeling of great excitement and refer to a historic cosmic event which has taken place today ? Even though the reception on the radio was not too clear, I stayed up till early hours of the morning to get the news of the landing on the moon. We are now able to see our world in greater perspective and to discover new beauty in it.

On behalf of all Members of the House, I offer my warmest congratulations to Astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin who have stepped on the moon and to Commander Collins and also to the remarkable team of technologists and thousands of their co-workers who are behind them.

This is surely the greatest and most daring of scientific feats. It is a proud moment for the people of the United States and indeed for all mankind.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Except China.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The space travellers of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. have been heroes of our times, and the young everywhere are inspired by their example. In this moment of achievement, our thoughts go out to the Government and the people of the United States and, specially, if I might say so, to the families of these courageous men. May we wish them a happy landing back home.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : May I suggest that the House gives a standing ovation to these brave men for their achievement ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The whole House joins and shares the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House, the Prime Minister, and we wish them safe landing back home. As suggested, let us give them a standing ovation for this achievement.

The Members then stood up and gave an ovation.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि सदन की ये भावनायें अंतरिक्ष यात्रियों तक और इसके साथ साथ उनके परिवार वालों तक पहुँचा दी जायें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will be done; that will be conveyed.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reduction in L.I.C. Premium Rates.

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*1 DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI RANJEET SINGH:
SHRI RAMGOPAL SHALWALE:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:
SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee had recently sugested reduction in the premium rates charged by the life Insurance Corporation on life policies;

(b) if so, the details of the other recommendations made by the Committee in their report; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). A Committee of Actuaries was appointed by the Corporation to examine the premium rates in force. Their report is under consideration of the Corporation.

The Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that "the Corporation should endeavour to make its policies more attractive by reducing the premium rates and increasing the bonus."

(c) No decision has yet been taken.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I could not hear the last part of the answer. I will ask a supplementary and ask him to repeat that also.

This report, if I remember right, was submitted in the month of April. May I know how long it will take for the Government to examine it ? It is a very important point that life insurance reaches the largest section of the people as we hoped when we nationalised it and its benefits reach the small man in terms of whom our Party and, I am sure, the other parties also want to think and want to act. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon· Deputy Minister how soon they are likely to take a decision and whether they are likely to accept the recommendations and implement them ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: We received the report in January, 1968. After that, we were waiting for the report of the Morarka Committee. (*Interruptions*) Now both the reports are under the consideration of the Corporation.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: The report of the Morarka Committee has been with the Government for several months. I would like to know how soon this report will be examined and some decision taken on it.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I will ask them to take the decision as early as possible.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: The Minister himself claims to be a labour leader who sees to the interests of members, but the very fact that these reports have been under consideration for such a long time goes to show that Government always dilly-dallies where the interests of the workers are to be paramount and the interests of Government suffer. In this case I would request the hon. Minister to inform us when the final action of the Government would be taken on this and whether he would set a deadline so that the officials start working according to the deadline, instead of answering every time that they are still under consideration.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: It is a complicated matter. Therefore, some time is taken.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Is it a reply ? He may be a complicated man. The Prime Minister may be a complicated person. Why should the House be given such an answer?

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : बीमा कम्पनियों का प्रबन्ध पहले प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के हाथ में था। अब उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब से उनका राष्ट्रीय करण हुआ है, तब से इस व्यवसाय में क्या प्रगति हुई है। जैसे अन्य सरकारी निगमों आदि में घाटा है, क्या वैसे ही बीमा निगम में भी घाटा हो रहा है? जब अदायगी का समय आता है, तो सरकारी अधिकारी, जो बीमा कम्पनियों के अधिकारी बने हुए हैं, गरीब और अनपढ़ लोगों को तंग करते हैं और अदायगी के सम्बन्ध में अनेक प्रकार की अड़चनें डालते हैं। क्या सरकार इन कठिनाइयों को दूर कर के उन लोगों को राहत पहुंचायेगी ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : निगम घाटे में नहीं चल रहा है। इस बारे में जो-जो शिकायतें हमारे सामने आती हैं, सरकार उन पर विचार

करती है और कायदे-कानून के अनुसार उनके सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : मैंने यह पूछा है कि जब से बीमा व्यवसाय का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, तब से उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है । प्रधान मन्त्री स्वयं इस प्रश्न का जवाब दें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी ।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाये । प्रधान मन्त्री जवाब दें अथवा वह कहें कि उन्हें मालूम नहीं है । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : कारपोरेशन की रिपोर्ट हर साल छापी जाती है और उसमें प्रगति के सब आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं ।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मन्त्रालय को पहली बार प्रधान मन्त्री ने अपने हाथ में लिया है । वह इस प्रश्न का जवाब क्यों नहीं देती हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी) : हम इस प्रश्न का जवाब पहले भी देते आये हैं और अब भी उसका जवाब देने के लिए पूरे योग्य हैं । जैसा कि अभी बताया गया है, माननीय सदस्य जो बातें पूछ रहे हैं, उनके बारे में सब आंकड़े वगैरह एक पब्लिक डाकुमेंट में हैं ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : In America, because nature is niggardly, man is landing on the moon. But in India the Congress is at the crossroads. In other countries even cats and dogs are insured. But the lives of the millions of people in India have not been secured because of the bad policies followed by this Government. I would like to know whether the Government of India would constitute a committee to go into all aspects of the lives of the people and see that the lives of the people are secured. In America even casts and dogs' lives are insured but in India even human beings are not respected and their lives are not secure and their lives are not insured. As a Member of Parliament even my life is not secure becaue of the policy of this Government. This is because we have not created economic stability in this country and we have not created enough employment, and we are facing unemployment problem in this country. We have not mobilised all the resources in this country. Therefore, will the Government of India and the hon. Prime Minister answer this question caregorically ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is absolutely irrelevant...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Government bring about economic stability in the country and also insure the lives of the people in this country and also bring about a reduction in the insurance premia ? I want an answer to my question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Brij Bhushan Lal.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If you have disallowed the question it is a different matter. But if you have allowed the question, Govenrment should reply to the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the hon. Minister does not find any substance in the question how can he reply ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Either you disallow the question as irrelevant, or else, if the question is allowed, it must be replied to by Government and not by you.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : What is the question ? *(Interruptions)*

The hon. Member has said that there should be economic stability in the country. I think all sections of the House entirely agree with him in this statement. That is also the endeavour of the Government.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : १४ अप्रैल को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि प्रीमियम में राहत देने का सुझाव सरकार के

विचाराधीन है। उसके बाद मई और जून मास भी गुजर गये हैं और अब हम जुलाई के आखिर में आ गये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गरीबों को राहत देने के सुझाव पर विचार करने में इतना समय लगता है। यह प्रश्न गरीबों को राहत देने के बारे में है, अमीरों को नहीं। क्या हम बार-बार इस बारे में सवाल पूछते रहें? आखिर यह प्रश्न कब तक विचाराधीन रहेगा?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : As far as the reduction of premium rates is concerned, it is related to three important factors; one is the mortality factor; the other is the interest which the LIC earns and the third is the expense ratio. From this point of view, when this report was submitted. L. I. C. was awaiting the Morarka Committee's reports which was specially going into the question of expense ratio. Now, that the Morarka Committee's report has come, and the LIC board is going into all these aspects along with this report also, and we would ask them to expedite the examination as early as possible.

श्री बृजभूषण लाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें की हैं उनमें से एक यह है कि 25 परसेंट स्टाफ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टाफ सरप्लस है। 1967-68 में 23 करोड़ एक्सपेंस है स्टाफ की सैलरी पर। 25 परसेंट के हिसाब से 6 करोड़ साल का वेस्टेज हो रहा है। दूसरी बात यह है कि 50 परसेंट फार्म्स ऐन्ड स्टेमेंट्स जो ब्रांच आफिसेज को जाते हैं वह सुपरफ्लुअस हैं। इसी तरीके से 40 परसेंट फार्म ऐंड स्टेटमेंटस जो डिवीजनल आफिसेज और ज़ौनल आफ़िसेज़ को जाते हैं वह भी सरप्लस हैं।

They can be eliminated without sacricing efficiency.

The board of the corporation has not been discharging its functions as effectively as it should have done.

Then it has been said that group term insurance be given due recognition.

तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें हैं जिनसे कि आप करोड़ों रुपये बचा सकते हैं इम्मीडिएटली इम्प्लीमेंट कर के और जिसमें कोई आपत्ति आपको नहीं हो सकती है, तो इनको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं? यदि नहीं उठाये हैं तो क्यों नहीं उठाये?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The Morarka Committee report was submitted very recently, and this subject forms part of that report. They have gone into the expense aspect of it. But immediate reduction of the staff is a big problem and it may create complications. Therefore, all aspects of the problem will have to be gone into.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं, प्रधान मन्त्री और सरकार की तरफ से कई बार यह कहा गया है कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स का उद्देश्य केवल नफा कमाना ही नहीं जनता को राहत देना है, तो इस दृष्टि से एल आई सी को लाभ भी हुआ है और इस का व्यापार भी बढ़ा है तथा लोगों की आयु भी बढ़ गई है तो इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सिद्धान्त रूप में यह आश्वासन देने के लिए आप तैयार हैं कि जीवन बीमा की दरें अब कम की जाएंगी क्योंकि राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले जो दरें थीं वही अब भी चल रही हैं तो राष्ट्रीयकरण से जनता को और देश को क्या लाभ है, यह प्रश्न सामने है। इस से लोगों को राहत मिलनी चाहिये और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सिद्धांत रूप में यह दरें कम की जाएंगी, कितनी कम होंगी यह आप बाद में तय कर लेकिन दरें कम की जायंगी यह आश्वास देने के लिए आप तैयार हैं?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The entire question is under consideration because of the expense ratio and other factors. As far as the other activities of the LIC are concerned, it is engaged in various other activities which are beneficial to the country as such, as, for example, housing, advancing loans to pubulic sector and other industries etc.

As far as the reduction of premimum rates is concerned, I may add that the corporation is giving bonus to the policy-holders, and this bonus is even to the extent of 95 per cent, and from that point of view although the question is certainly important, it is also a sort of an academic one.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : मन्त्री महोदय कोई अन्तिम तिथि बताएंगे कि बीमे की दरों में कटौती कब तक करेंगे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : कोई डेफिनिट डेट नहीं बताई जा सकती ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : नेशलाइजेशन का उद्देश्य जहां एक और देश के बीमा व्यवसाय को हाथ में लेकर उससे आने वाली पूंजी का फायदा उठाना था जनता के हित में और सरकार के हित में वहां दूसरी और यह भी आवश्यक है कि इन्श्योरेंस का फैलाव हो देश के अन्दर और देश में ज्यादातर लोग बीमा की तरफ जाये । उस दिशा में जब हम देखते हैं तो जो आंकड़े हमारे सामने हैं और जो सोचा गया था इन्श्योरेन्स को नेशनलाइज करते वक्त उस के मुताबिक हम सफल नहीं हुए हैं । उस वक्त सोचा यह गया था कि इन्श्योरेन्स के जरिए से जो आमदनी होगी बीमा के प्रीमियम की वह कहीं अधिक होगी । उस वक्त १२ करोड़ थी, अब ३ हजार करोड़ की है । कल्पना यह थी कि ८ हजार करोड़ की होगी । इस हालत में जो हम को असफलता प्राप्त हुई है इस असफलता को दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कुछ कदम उठाये हैं या केवल मात्र विभिन्न कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट ही सरकार के पास आती रही है और सरकार उस पर विचार करती रही है ? इसके लिए कारगर कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए । इन्श्योरेन्स की प्रीमियम रेट्स कम की जानी चाहिए। ग्रुप इन्श्योरेन्स किया जाना चाहिए और जो फसल वगैरह का बीमा है वह किया जाना चाहिए । यह सब बातें जो आवश्यक हैं इन पर सरकार विचार ही करती रहेगी या इनको असली जामा देने के लिए कोई निश्चित टारगेट और निश्चित डेट फिक्स करेगी ? इसके बारे में मैं निश्चित आन्सर चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The hon. member has given useful suggestions which we are already considering.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : मोरारका कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ संख्या 906 पर 146 नम्बर की रेकमेंडेशन में उन्होंने चेयरमैन एल आई सी के बारे में लिखा है कि उनकी क्या योग्यता होनी चाहिए और यह जानकर हम लोगों को बड़ा खेद हुआ कि सिविल सर्विसेज में ही केवल ऐसे लोग पाये जाते हैं । कहा जाता है कि उसके बाहर के भी लोगों को चुना जाता है । हम लोगों को खेद है कि सिविल सर्विसेज के बाहर भी ऐसे काम्पीटेंट और योग्य लोग हैं जिनको एल आई सी का चेयरमैन बनाने के बारे में आप विचार करेंगे । मैं इसे पढ़कर सुना देता हूँ :

"While appointing a person as the Chairman of the Corporation, Government should satisfy itself that the person would serve as the Chairman of the Corporation for a minimum period of five years. Men with requisite statute, competence and experience from outside the civil service should also be considered eligible for the chairmanship of the Corporation".

यह सिविल सर्विसेज के दो शब्द व्यर्थ हैं, बेकार हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि जब मोरारका कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पूरे हालात पर आप विचार करेंगे तो इन दो शब्दों को गम्भीरता-पूर्वक सोचने का आश्वासन हम लोगों को देंगे ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The present Board is $1\frac{1}{2}$ years old. The Board, as it is constituted today, contains experts in the field; when the time for reconstitution comes, the Morarka Committee's recommendations would be taken into consideration.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : महोदय, मैं प्रश्न पूछूं इससे पहले एक प्रश्न में आपसे

पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपको डिप्टी स्पीकर कहूँ या ऐक्टिंग स्पीकर ?

अरब सागर में तेल के कुएं खोदना

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* 2. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**

श्री प० मु० सैयद :

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल :

श्री देवकी नन्दन पटौदिया :

श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण :

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी :

श्री समर गुह :

डा० रानेन सेन :

क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अरब सागर में तेल के कुए खोदने के बारे में निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार को इस बारे में सर्वप्रथम किस तारीख को प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था और इस पर कब निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनमें से कितने प्रस्ताव अस्वीकार किये गये हैं तथा उनके अस्वीकार करने के कारण क्या थे ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A decision has been taken to drill on the Aliabet East structure in the shallow waters of the Gulf of Cambay with the assistance of USSR technical experts. A contract has been signed in May, 1969 with the USSR authorities providing for (a) preparation of the first stage design for the required fixed type drilling platform, (b) training of Indian Design Engineers in the design of platforms, (c) preparation of working designs in the Hindoil Design Institute, and (d) deputation of one or two Soviet experts on fabrication and installation of blocks etc.

In the matter of drilling in deeper waters, a consultancy arrangement has been made with a firm of consultants who will study the available data pertaining to the area and recommend to us the most suitable type of mobile off-shore drilling platform for carrying out exploration drilling in the deep waters of West Coast. An expert of this Consultancy organisation recently visited India for obtaining the relevant data, familiarisation with the environment and preliminary assessment of the technical drilling personnel. The report of the Consultants will be available in two months, i.e., approximately by the end of August. On receipt of the report, the ONGC will decide further course of action in regard to drilling.

(d) Ten proposals have been received and none has been rejected so far.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : महोदय, यह जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा गया है इसमें प्रश्न (सी) अर्थात् (ग) का उत्तर नहीं है। (ग) यह है :

"यदि नहीं तो सरकार को इस बारे में सर्वप्रथम किस तारीख को प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था और इस पर कब निर्णय किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?"

वक्तव्य इस के बारे में मौन है। मन्त्री महोदय यह स्पष्ट करें।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि 'घ' के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि १० प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं उनमें से अब तक कोई रद्द नहीं किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन देशों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, उनकी शर्तें क्या हैं और कब तक उन पर निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: All the ten proposals mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House were received in the Ministry between 1966 and 1968.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने पूछा था कि सबसे पहला प्रस्ताव किसका है और सबसे कम का प्रस्ताव किसका है ? जिस देश को दिया गया है क्या उसी देश का सबसे कम आँकड़ों का प्रस्ताव है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The proposal that was received in the Ministry in 1966 was by a company from the USA. The name of the company is Asland Oil Co. There was a proposal from Scalay Oil Co. also. Some time in 1968 another proposal was received, and so it has been mentioned that 10 proposal have been received in the Ministry which are all under consideration.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तक उत्तर नहीं मिला है। प्रश्न के 'क, ख, घ' के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि सोवियत सरकार तथा एक कन्सलटेन्सी एजेन्सी के साथ ड्रिलिंग करने के बारे में समझौता हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह समझौता क्या अन्य टेन्डरों के आने के बाद किया गया है ? यदि हां, तो जिनका सबसे कम आंकड़ों वाला टेण्डर था, उनको क्यों नहीं दिया गया ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The ten proposals mentioned in the statement were for the exploration work in Bombay High ; collaboration to be obtained is for the purpose of shallow drilling in combay; There are two things—shallow drilling in the Cambay area and exploration in Bombay High which is about 60-70 miles to the northwest of Bombay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This consultancy was given to a particular firm. The question is whether it was on the basis of the lowest tender or not.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : There are two things. One is technical collaboration for the purpose of exploration in shallow water. That is technical collaboration with USSR. Technical consultancy is with a firm of U. K. It has been decided that this firm would be useful for giving us technical advice on certain matters. No tenders were invited. The details of all the firms were gone into, and this firm has been selected.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ठीक कह रहे हैं कि एक गहरे पानी में डूबना है और दूसरा कम पानी में। कम पानी में डूबने का समझौता रूस के साथ किया गया है। मेरा कहना है कि रूस के साथ समझौता करने के पहले शेलो ड्रिलिंग के बारे में टेण्डर मांगे गये या नहीं मांगे गये ? यदि नहीं मांगे गये तो उसकी वजह क्या है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is not a question of calling tenders. This work of shallow drilling has to be done by ONGC, as I said, in consultation with the technical experts of the USSR.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Has any estimate been made about drilling as well as consultancy fees, if so, the details must be given to the House. Secondly, just now the Minister said that tender has not been invited.

Why were tenders not invited and this was done just by negotiations ? I want a specific answer.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : So for as technical consultants were concerned, I have already answered. About eight or ten proposals were received and their potentiality was assessed and finally it has been decided that this firm in the United Kingdom should be given this work for exploration. The consultancy fee is 19,500 dollars.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : My question has not been answered. Have any estimates been made and if so, what are their details ? He has not given them. Secondly, I asked : were any tenders invited ? If not, why not ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It was not considered necessary to invite tenders. Estimates for exploration, etc, have to come later on after advice is received on what type of equipment should be procured for exploration in deep waters, whether it should be a mobile platform or some other type, what is going to be the cost, etc. ? All these matters will be gone into by the consultancy firm and they will give advice. Then estimates and other things would be made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The specific question is whether at the stage of consultancy you call for tenders or not.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I have said that no tenders had been called for...

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : I am entitled to an answer. I asked : If no tenders had been invited, why not ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): With regard to the question about shallow drilling, we have decided to do it ourselves and no tenders were called for.. We have given the work to this consultancy firm. It is only when the question about equipment and other things is taken up tenders have to be invited. We have consultancy arrangements with the Soviet Union in this matter under technical co-operation...(An Hon. Member: Under pressure)...No. pressure, For deep shore drilling, we have received various offers since we do not think that we are competent to deal with it and they have consulted a reliable firm in the United Kingdom. I think we are awaiting their report.

I should like to share one thought with the hon. Members. While I was in Japan, I did not take up this matter but the officials who had accompanied me had more detailed discussions with the Japanese officials who expressed their interest in our plans for the exploration of offshore oil. They have given us some indiction of their desire to help. We are at the moment engaged in examining various aspects of this problem. We are awaiting the report from the U.K. firm.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: The Bombay High is too long a strip. Have all the details been worked out regarding consultancy and other technicalities ? Has any point been fixed on the Bombay High and Has Aliabet been included ? In Combay also has any particular point been fixed and if so, what is it ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As I said, the drilling in shallow waters...(*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Let us follow the reply.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I mentioned about the shallow waters. The areas concerned were Aliabet, Nos. 1 and 2 and the Tapti structure, Nos. 1 and 2.

Concerning Bombay High, as I mentioned, it is a very huge structure, measuring nearly about 2,000 sq. kms. situated to the north-west of Bombay in a water depth of over 60 metres. Therefore, as I mentioned earlier...

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: About Aliabet, the Minister said during his tour that it has been selected.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: About Aliabet, I mentioned that is on the east structure and the commencement of the first well that will be drilled in Aliabet East will be sometime in March 1970.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The only conclusion that I can draw is that while replying to the questions, the Minister himself does not know what he is replying. Nevertheless it has been said that with regard to this arrangement of shallow water drilling in which India has entered into an agreement with the USSR, it was not considered necessary by the Government to invite tenders from others. If that be the case, may I know what are the broad considerations for deciding in favour of that country ? As far as I understand, offers were made by the United Kingdom, Japan and USA, with regard to this type of exploration. In respect of USSR, what were the specific considerations which weighed in their favour for entering into this collaboration ?

Secondly, with regard to this collaboration, what are the specific terms ? Under what terms have the USSR agreed to carry

out this work ? What are the financial obligations ? What are the financial commitments, and what is the expected production and what is the time-schedule expected to be taken and what are the complete facts with regard to this collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): In 1964, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission made a contract with Technoexpert of Moscow to survey the shallow water areas in Aliabet and accordingly they decided that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission itself would bring in the shallow water area for drilling, and they made arrangements with the USSR firm to design projects for the fixed platforms and pier structures, provide specialists for taking part in the manufacture of the fixed platforms in India, assembling the fixed platforms and erecting them on the drilling locations and drilling of the first offshore well in India, provide training facilities to Indian specialists in manufacturing and building of marine piers and fixed platforms and also in drilling and development of offshore wells in deposites, and supply of special machines required, particularly cranes, if required, and diesel hammers for construction of piers and by-platforms for different purposes, including by-pier jetty.

This has been decided upon in 1964, and the Designing Department of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, in collaboration with them, had been working on it to find out different workshops in India where it can be done. This is the arrangement so far as Aliabet is concerned.

Regarding Bombay High, several proposals came to us including, as explained by the Prime Minister also, the proposals from Japan. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has no expert to study all those proposals, because there are various suggestions of fixed platforms, floating platforms and other things. This is why we thought that the best possible thing that would suit us was to do this: namely, we appointed a consultancy firm. There were several names and we thought a British firm would be the best firm. It is not interested in any way in the drilling of wells in Bombay High. So, we appointed them. They are at present in India. We have had discussions with them and they have gone to study this. After they have given the report as to the way in which we should proceed, the Government will take a decision. I think it is very clear at least to us, and I hope it so to the hon. Members also.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The second part of my question has not been answered. What are the specific terms? What are the financial commitments, the obligations, etc., in relation to the USSR agreement? That has not been replied yet.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I have said what are the terms of reference. The Hind Oil Design Institute and the design section of ONGC are working in collaboration with the technoexperts of Moscow and they are working on the details of the details of the design. I will give this information to the House.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, let my question be replied to. I want to know how much money is going to be paid to this USSR concern.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has replied to that question. He said they are being worked out because it is on the consultancy stage.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I have said I will give this information to the House.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, oil has been further adulterated by a heavy dose of ideological considerations as a result of which we find the vacillation, the indecision and, therefore, stagnation on this front also. I would like to know from the Government whether a team of experts from Russia came here and they recommended to ONGC that first they should take up drilling in shallow waters of Cambay because it is the easiest one and after gaining enough experience only they can go into Bombay High. Again it was followed by another delegation from Japan representing the Mitsubishi and they also opined first we should start with drilling in shallow waters. There is a design in both the advice given because drilling in shallow waters is always considered as easier and it takes less of expenditure and investment whereas deepshore drilling

naturally calls for a floating platform and all that. That is the reason why neither the Japanese firm nor the Soviet experts were very much enthusiastic about this deep-shore drilling. I would like to know from the Government why they entered into an agreement with the Soviet firm and why they did not put a condition before entering into a contract with them that if they were going into shallow water drilling they should also go into deep-shore drilling? On account this now the Soviet Union says that they are not going to take up this Bombay High drilling and they would only be content with shallow-water drilling. May I know why they did not put this condition before entering into an agreement with the Soviet firm ?

Dr. TRIGUNA SEN: Sir, the hon. Member is correct that it is for our benefit, as advised by the USSR experts, we must first try drilling in the shollow waters, which we have decided to do, as I explained just a few minutes before, and we will have our experienced engineers trained to that. But so far as deep-shore drilling is concerned I must inform the hon. Member that the Russians have no experts to drill in high seas and, therefore, it is no use making a contaact with the Russians that after they have done in shallow waters they should also do in deep waters. We must take expert opinion from those who have got that experience. We cannot tie up these two together as the Russians have no experience of deep-sea water drilling.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, it seems Government has decided to go into deep waters along with U.K. I want to know, because I read a statement of the Minister sometime in May that this matter of deep water drilling was at a stage where they were in correspondence with the United States of America—that is the statement given by the Minister, which I have before me and from which I can quote—with what all countries they had correspondence for consulting on this matter of deep water drilling and which countries have refused actually to associate with them in this matter ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I think the hon. Member is mistaken. The Minister did not make any statement that we contacted any government.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: May not be the United States Government; may be some company there.

Dr. TRIGUNA SEN: When he refers to United States I take it as United States Government.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: For the information of the Minister, may I read that statement ? This is the statement of Shri D. R. Chavan and I take it that he is the Minister of State in that Ministry. He says:

> "The Union Government are in correspondence with the United States for suggesting technical assistance for the Project."

This is the statement published in the *Times of India* dated 26th May, 1969.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: What I stated was that our experts are having consultations with a firm in the United Kingdom.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, I could not hear the reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What was the reply ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I have replied several times that we have appointed a firm in UK as consultants to advise us on what is the best we can do in this matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Audit Board For Public Undertakings

*3. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3321 on the 17th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the Audit Board has been set up;

(b) which of the public sector undertakings have been selected for review by the Audit Board during the year 1969-70; and

(c) whether the Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Limited will be taken up for review by the Audit Board during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected that the following enterprises will be taken up for review by the Audit Board during the year 1969-70:

1. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
2. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
3. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.
4. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
5. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
6. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.
7. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.
8. Indian Telephone Industies Ltd.

(c) So far, this enterprise is not included in the list.

Tax Evasion Cases

*4. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri K. A. Laxman Prabhu, a Calcutta expert in detecting tax evasions, had sent to the income-tax authorities in Calcutta 49 cases of tax evasion to the tune of Rs. 25 crores accompanied by case information reports and documentary evidence;

(b) whether it is a fact that no action has been taken in these cases; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The House will appreciate that it is not possible to disclose any details either about the sources of information or the action taken on the cases in which information might have been given by them.

Losses suffered by Andhra Pradesh due to Cyclone

*5. SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Districts of Andhra Pradesh were recently hit by cyclones;

(b) if so, the details of total losses of persons, cattle wealth and crops; and

(c) the details of relief measures provided by the Central Government and the demand made by the State Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the details of losses caused by the cyclone, the State Government's estimate of the financial requirements for various relief and rehabilitation measures and the Central assistance agreed to be provided. The implementation of the relief measures is the responsibility of the State Government.

Statement

(b). *Damage/losses caused by cyclone and floods in Andhra Pradesh (May, 1969) as reported by the State Government:*

Loss of human life	Number	738
Loss of cattle	Number	2.16 lakhs
Damage to houses	Number	2.46 lakhs
	Loss in monetary terms	Rs. 29.52 crores
Damage to crops (including cash crops)	Area (in lakh acres)	6.56
	Loss in monetary terms	Rs. 32.40 crores

(c). *Statement showing the details of financial requirement etc. for relief and rehabilitation measures.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Items of Expenditure	State Govt's estimate of expenditure	Ceilings of expre. adopted after discussions with the State Govt.	Expenditure reported (to 30-6-1969)	Central assistance released (to date)
1	2	3	4	5
I. Relief items (e. g. GRATUITIOUS RELIEF grants for house-building, grants to weavers and artisans, cattle and public health measures, cash relief for bereaved families etc.	606.00	390.00	240.41	
II. Repairs to Irrigation works and roads.	1226.00	650.00	92.38	350.00*
III. Loans to agriculturists etc.	952.00	520.00	No expenditure reported	
Total:	2784.00	1560.00	332.79	350.00

* Central assistance is released on a total basis in the light of the progress of expenditure.

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में बाढ़ के कारण जान तथा माल की हानि

* 6 : **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हेमराज :
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल
श्री श्रद्धाकर सूपकार :
श्री शिवचरण लाल :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री देवेन सेन :
श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :
श्री द० ब० राजू :
श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा :

क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आन्ध्र प्रदेश में विजयवाड़ा और उसके निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में कुछ समय पूर्व आई बाढ़ के परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बाढ़ पीड़ितों को बसाने के कार्य में सहायता दी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बाढ़ के परिणामस्वरूप हुई हानि के कारणों का पता लगाया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के अतिरिक्त अन्य कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) बाढ़ की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य की सरकार द्वारा सूचित, 16 और 21 मई, 1969 के बीच आंध्र प्रदेश के पूर्वी तट पर चक्रवातों और बाढ़ों से हुई हानि का विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है :—

(i)	मानव जीवन हानि	738
(ii)	पशुधन हानि	2.16 लाख पशु
(iii)	क्षतिग्रस्त या ढहे हुए मकान	2.46 लाख
(iv)	धान की फसल और नकदी फसलों को हुई क्षति	कृष्णा, गुण्टूर और पश्चिमी गोदावरी के जिलों में लगभग 6.56 लाख एकड़

कुल क्षति रु० 100 करोड़ से अधिक

(ख) जिस अध्ययन दल ने पीड़ित क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था उसकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपनी स्वीकृति भेज दी है कि केन्द्रीय सहायता के उद्देश्य से सहायता व्यय के लिए अधिकतम सीमा रु० 15.6 करोड़ रखी जाए। अब तक रु० 3.50 करोड़ का ऋण संस्वीकृत हुआ है। व्यय की प्रगति को देखकर आगे और सहायता दी जाएगी, जिसके बारे में राज्य से ब्यौरे मांगे गए हैं। बताया जाता है कि राज्य सरकार ने 10 जुलाई, 1969 तक विभिन्न सहायता उपायों पर रु० 3.89 करोड़ से भी अधिक, सार्वजनिक कार्यों पर रु० 6.50 करोड़ और बीजों, उर्वरकों इत्यादि के लिए ऋण पर रु० 2 करोड़ व्यय कर लिए हैं। पीड़ित क्षेत्र में फसलों के लिए पूरा लगान माफ कर दिया गया है, और बकाया लगानों, ऋणों और उपकरों की उग़ाही को स्थगित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). मई, 1969 के तीसरे सप्ताह के दौरान आंध्र प्रदेश के तटवर्ती जिले में जोर के चक्रवातीय तूफान आये, जो कि मध्य-ग्रीष्म में एक असाधारण घटना थी। इससे भारी वृष्टि के साथ-साथ १२० कि० मी० प्रति घंटे

की रफ्तार से आँधिया चलीं। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप बहुत सारे तालाबों और नहरों में दरारें आ गई और कई नालों और जलमार्गों में बाढ़ आ गई। वर्तमान निस्सार प्रणालियों की अपर्याप्त क्षमता और रेलवे मोखों के काफी खुले न होने के कारण पानी नीचे नहीं वह सका।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्री ने 31 मई से 3 जून, 1969 तक आंध्र प्रदेश के चक्रवात-पीड़ित क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण किया और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित प्रतिकारात्मक उपाय सुझाये।

(i) मित्रा समिति द्वारा सिफारिश की गई डेल्टाई प्रदेशों की जल निकास स्कीम में यथावश्यक परिवर्तन करके, उसको तुरन्त क्रियान्वित करना। राज्य सरकार ने गोदावरी और कृष्णा डैल्टों में जलनिकास प्रणाली के सुधार के लिए व्यापक स्कीमें तैयार कर ली हैं। डेल्टाई जिलों में किसानों से विशेष जलनिकास उपकर की उगाही के लिये कानून भी बन गया है। इससे उन स्कीमों की लागत को आंशिक रूप से पूरा करने में सहायता मिलेगी। तथापि, शुरूआत कर सकने के लिए, चालू वर्ष के लिए रु० 3 करोड़ का योजनेतर ऋण पर सहमति हो गई है, क्योंकि इस विपत्ति के कारण किसान इस वर्ष अंशदान देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं;

(ii) रेलवे प्रणाली के मोखों में से निकाले गए जलमार्गों का विश्लेषण।

(iii) इस क्षेत्र में रेडार द्वारा वाढ़ की पूर्वसूचना का संगठन;

(iv) मुनियेरू, कट्टलेरु तथा वीरा नदियों में बाढ़-समस्या का अध्ययन और बाढ़ सुरक्षा उपायों को हाथ में लेना।

Ceiling on Urban Property

*7. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI J.M. BISWAS:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to put a ceiling on the urban property; and

(b) if not, the reasons for this delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Government is reviewing the question of ceiling on urban properties in all its aspects.

Working of Central Water and Power Commission

*8. SHRI K. HALDER:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high power technical committee to review the working of the Central Water and Power Commission has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Copies of the report have already been placed in the Parliament Library.

A statement containing the main recommendations of the Committee and the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* NO. LT—1255/69]

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री का गंडक अघवारा और कोसी परियोजना क्षेत्रों का दौरा

*9. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री शिवचन्द्र झा :

क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के कार्य के निरीक्षण के लिए गंडक अघवारा और कोसी परियोजना क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने यह आश्वासन भी दिया था कि इन परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा किया जायेगा;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन परियोजनाओं के लिए और अधिक धनराशि देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह धनराशि कितनी है और वह किस तारीख से उपलब्ध होगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव): (क) मैंनें हाल ही में गंडक और कोसी परियोजना क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था।

(ख) गण्डक परियोजना पर कार्यगति में तेजी लाने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है और इस पर परियोजना अधिकारियों से विचार विमर्श किया गया था।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बाढ़ रोकने के लिए बनाई गई योजना

*10. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :**
श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष किन राज्यों में बाढ़ आई है; उनमें से प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी हानि हुई और केन्द्र द्वारा किस-किस राज्य को कितनी-कितनी सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) आगामी दो वर्षों के लिए बाढ़ को रोकने के हेतु सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके किस हद तक लाभदायक सिद्ध होने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव): (क) इस वर्ष वर्षा ऋतु हाल ही में शुरू हुई है और अगले तीन महीनेों के दौरान बाढ़ आने की सम्भावना है। पिछले मई के महीने में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के गुन्टूर, कृष्णा, पश्चिम गोदावरी और खमाम के जिलों में असाधारण चक्रवात और तेज वृष्टी हुई थी और इससे कुछ बाढ़ों के कारण तथा कुछ तीव्र वृष्टी के कारण बड़े व्यापक रूप से क्षति हुई। अनुमान है कि 100 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है। भारत सरकार राहत और पुनर्वास उपायों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में पहले से ही 3.5 करोड़ रुपये निर्मुक्त कर चुकी है।

जून के अन्त में और जुलाई के पहले तीन सप्ताहों के दौरान असम में भयंकर बाढ़ें आईं। ब्रह्मपुत्र और इसकी उप-शाखाएँ विशेषतः बुरही-डेडिंग, देसांग, पागलाडिया और पुथीभारा में बाढ़ें आईं। डिबरूगढ़ में ब्रह्मपुत्र और इसकी कुछ उप-शाखाओं ने पहले उच्चतम रिकार्ड किए गए स्तरों को पार किया। डिबरूगढ़, सिबसागर और नालबारी शहरों के निचले क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो गए। पागलाडिया के तटबंधों में दरारें आ गईं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रेल और सड़क यातायात ठप्प हो गए। बूरहीडेडिंग और देसांग के तटबंधों में भी दरारें आ गईं। प्राथमिक अनुमान से कुल हानि 1.24 करोड़ रुपये हुई है।

मनीपुर में जून के मध्य के पश्चात् निरन्तर वर्षा के कारण इम्फाल, इरिल, कांगलिया और थोम्बुल नदियों में बाढ़ें आ गई और तटबंधों में दरारें आ गई। बहुत से गांव और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में खड़ी फसलें नष्ट हो गई। अनुमान है कि कुल हानि 37 लाख रुपये से भी अधिक है। असम और मनीपुर ने अभी तक सहायता के लिए केन्द्र को नहीं लिखा है।

(ख) अगले दो वर्षों के लिए प्रस्तावित बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों को राज्यों ने अभी अन्तिम रूप नही दिया है। किन्तु निर्माण हाथ में लिए जा रहे महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों में ये शामिल हैं, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कृष्णा और गोदावरी के डेल्टाई क्षेत्रों में जल-निकास में सुधार; असम, मनीपुर और पश्चिम बंगाल में तटबंधों को ऊंचा उठाना और पक्का करना; बिहार में कोसी, कमला बलान और पनपन के साथ-साथ बाढ़ तटबंधों को पक्का करना; और उत्तर प्रदेश में चित्तौनी बंध के साथ सुरक्षा कार्य, पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली में जल-निकास कार्यों में सुधार हो रहा है। गुजरात में उकाई परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य जिसके पूर्ण हो जाने पर तापी बाढ़ों के कम हो जाने की संभावना है, तेज कर दिया गया है। इन सभी कार्यों से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में बाढ़-क्षति के कम हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

Bank Advance to Congress Party

*11. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Commercial Bank of India or any other Scheduled Bank gave to the A.I.C.C./Congress President or any other Congress Organisation an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs (or more or less) this year;

(b) whether these bodies or persons are treated as farmers or small entrepreneurs:

(c) if not, whether such advances are consistent with the objectives of the 'social control over banking' legislation: and

(d) if not, whether Government would proceed against the Banking Company concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) As the House knows, such information relating to the account of any constituent of a bank is not divulged.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली

*12. **श्री जे० सुन्दर लाल :**
श्री नारायण स्वरुप शर्मा :
श्री के० एम० अब्राहम :
श्री रामस्वरुप विद्यार्थी :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत की गरीबी और साधनों की अनुपलब्धता को देखते हुए आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली अधिक सुविधाजनक है और लोगों को सुलभ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रणालियों के प्रचार तथा विस्तार के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा आयुर्वेदिक की चिकित्सा प्रणाली की तुलना में एलोपथी को अधिक महत्व दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली से उपचार करना किफायतसार है और अधिकांश लोग इसका लाभ उठाते हैं। प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के संस्थान अथवा चिकित्सक बहुत कम हैं।

(ख) सरकार ने आयुर्वेद के विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में अनेकों योजनाएं चलाई हैं और विकास का यह क्रम चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी जारी रहेगा। प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के संस्थानों को भी अनुदान दिये जाते हैं।

(ग) आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा प्रणाली को आधुनिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के साथ-साथ प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।

Loans to Industries in States by Central Financial Institutions

*13. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI K. RAMANI.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4156 on the 24th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government have collected the information about the loans given during the last threee financial years upto the 31st March, 1968 to the various industries in the various States by the Central Financial agencies;

(b) if so, the State-wise figures; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information as available in respect of All India Public Sector Financial Institutions namely the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India is given in the Statements I, II and III respectively laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1256/69]

(c) Does not arise.

Grand Feeder Canal for Diversion of Surplus Water of Ganga

*14. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER:
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to divert through a grand feeder canal, the surplus monsoon water of the Ganga to the system of rivers from Narmada to Cauvery and Thamrapan;

(b) if so, when this work is likely to be taken in hand; and

(c) the amount expected to be spent on it?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO): (a) to (c). A large volume of water, after allowing for all possible upstream development and the requirements downstream, would be available in the Ganga during monsoon months for diversion. On the other hand, in most of the other rivers, the flows are inadequate and erratic. These depend largely on the south west monsoon, which is quite often delayed or withdrawn early or has a long break leading to scarcity conditions these basins.

The possibility of diverting the surplus waters of the Ganga by connecting it with the Cauvery and further south with feeder canals to serve areas in Rajasthan and the plateau of Mysore, therefore, has been preliminarily examined on toposheets. The link canal from the Ganga from near Patna to Mettur dam will have to cross the various major river basins of the country, namely Sone, Narmada, Godavari and Krishna and smaller basins like Palar, Pennar, etc. The link will require the construction of a large number of dams and barrages on the various sub-basins to store up the water, more than 2,000 miles of canals with cross-drainage works, a large number of pumping stations, etc. The work involved is large and would require substantial investment. The Project

has to be first thoroughly investigated and it is roughly assessed that it would involve an expenditure of about Rs. 1 to 2 crores every year for 10 to 15 years even to fully investigate such a proposal. Proposals are underway to initiate action on investigation work.

Report on Impact of—PL 480 Funds

*15 SHRI SEZHIYAN:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khusro Study Group on the impact of PL-480 funds has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendation thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government on report?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Report recognises that this potentiality can be met in one or several ways. Their first suggestion is that expenditure from accumulated PL-480 funds should be properly phased under agreement with the Government of India and that such agreement and knowledge would enable the Government to adjust its other expenditures in such a manner as to keep the total expenditure to a level which does not give rise to any inflationary effects. Their second suggestion is to obtain the accumulated funds as grants from the U.S. Government and their final alternative is to enter into an agreement to freeze the funds permanently All PL—480 funds are currently invested in the special securities by the Government of India and are in that sense already frozen. Moreover, even at present funds are released for U.S. uses after consultations with the Government of India and the amount so, released are exhibited in the budget on the expenditure side. Consequently the procedure suggested in the Report is already being followed, and steps are being taken to cushion the impact on the economy of expenditures from PL-480 funds.

U. S. Aid to India

*16 SHRI N.R. LASKAR:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURY:
SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK:
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI S. XAVIER:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Secretary of State visited India during the month of May, 1969 and had a round of talks with him in regard to the continued U.S. aid to India;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks;

(c) whether he has assured that U.S. will give more aid to India or at least fulfil the commitments which India had asked to give during 1969; and

(d) wether any assessment has been made of the extent to which India will receive aid from U.S. during the current year?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The discussions which the U. S. Secretary of State had with the Deputy Prime Minister during his visit to India in May, 1969 were of a general nature and did not relate to U.S. aid to India.

(d) The foreign aid bill is before the U.S. Congress and it is too early to say what the level of U.S. aid to India in the current year is likely to be.

Group Housing Scheme for Delhi

*17. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 2917 and 4076 on the 2nd December, 1968 and 24th March, 1969 respectively and state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the GROUP HOUSING SCHEME for Delhi residents;

(b) whether any final decision/orders in this connection have been communicated to Delhi Administration by now; and

(c) if the reply to (b) above be in negative, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The proposal about Group Housing Scheme is still under consideration of the Government.

Gajendragadkar Commission Report

*18. SHRI M.L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are considering the detailed implementation of the Gajendragadkar Commission Report;

(b) what other benefits are likely to accrue to the Central Government employees; and

(c) the date by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Government have implemented the recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Commission in so far as payment of compensation to Central Government employees with reference to 12-monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1949=100) 185, 195, 205 and 215 is concerned. The other recommendations have not been accepted.

Joint Ventures Abroad

*19. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Foreign Trade has suggested that Indian enterprises investing abroad in Joint Ventures should be guaranteed against political risks in the countries where they are investing; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के कार्य संचालन के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

*20. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास** तथा **नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत दो वर्षों में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के कार्य संचालन के बारे में सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार की समिति में संसद का एक भी सदस्य नहीं हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यों के विरुद्ध कोई विशेष शिकायत सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) कोई भी संसद सदस्य स्वयं दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का सदस्य नहीं है, किन्तु संसद के तीन सदस्य—दो लोक सभा से तथा एक राज्य सभा से—उसकी सलाहकार परिषद (एडवाईज़री काउन्सिल) के सदस्य हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Excise Duty on Straw Board and Mill Board

*21. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Miniter of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the excise duty on strawboard and millboard increases sharply above a certain level of production and that due to duty free imports from Nepal the industry is facing difficulties ;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider reducing excise duty ; and

(c) whether Government would impose import duty on strawboard and millboard coming to India from Nepal to ensure that the indigenous industry is not affected adversely ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The existing structure of effective rates of duty are so fixed that the increase in average incidence of duty per metric tonne is gradual according to increase in production; according to the information available at present, imports from Nepal have not affected the indigenous industry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Foreign Exchange Racket by Mr. Nainmal Poonjaji Shah of Bombay.

*22. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigations into the foreign exchange racket by Mr. Nainmal Poonjaji Shah of Bombay have been completed;

(b) if not, what are the preliminary findings in his case ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Mr. Nainmal Poonjaji had donated Rs. 25 lakhs to the Famine Relief Fund in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, whether Government inquired into the circumstances in which Mr. Shah came in possession of this vast sum of money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. The investigations are still in progress.

(b) The preliminary findings show contravention of the provisions of the Customs Act and the Foreign exchange Regulation Act.

(c) Shri Nainmal Poonjaji Shah expressed his desire to the Chief Minister, Rajasthan to undertake famine relief work in Jalore District to the extent of about Rs. 25 lakhs on his own without any intervention of the Government of Rajasthan. He did not, however, pay any money in cash or by cheque to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

(d) The departments concerned are seized of the matter.

Expansion of the Manganese Mines

*23. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to discontinue the proposed expansion of the manganese mines in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to provide alternative employment to the workers thrown out of work due to stoppage and reduction of work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The manganese ore export market is passing through difficult time due to fall in prices and increased competition in the international market from other countries like

Gabon, Brazil etc. As such the question of expansion of manganese mines in the country does note arise.

(c) Efforts are being made to step up exports of maganese ore, as also internal sales. In addition other Mining Organisation have been addressed to examine the possibility of employing such workers.

Selection Grade Posts for Daftries

*24. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8471 on the 5th May, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the number of Selection Grade posts of Daftries in the various Ministries and Departments and their pay-Scales has since been collected; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Information is still awaited from a few Ministries/Departments. Complete information will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) Does not arise.

Bungalow allotted in Delhi to Sheikh Abdullah

*25. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI ONKAR SINGH:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sheikh Abdullah has been allotted a bungalow in Delhi at a very nominal rent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the market rent of such bungalows ranges between Rs. 800 to Rs. 1600 per month;

(c) if so, the reason for giving a residential accommodation to Sheikh Abdullah at concessional rent; and

(d) the exact wording of the certificate given by the Union Ministry to describe the occupation ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) A house has been allotted to Sheikh Abdullah on a rent of Rs. 178 per month and an additional rent of Rs. 100 per month for furniture.

(b) The market rent of such bungalows in this area ranges between Rs. 570/- and Rs. 690/- per month.

(c) Consequent on his release, Sheikh Abullah was allowed to retain the bungalow where he had been detained, on a temporary basis, having regard to his position in public life and the other circumstances of the case.

(d) No certificate has been issused by the Ministry to describe the occupant, nor is such issue required.

Effect of increased Taxation

*26. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which increase in taxes to restrain conspicuous spending can be effected without reducing the marginal consumers who are trying to raise their standard of living;

(b) whether such an inrcrease in taxes will not lead to further idle capacity, which will create more unemployment; and

(c) if so, whether it will not be unconstitutional to increase tax on land values in urban areas, without including all owners, including the small ones, which will have the result of further increasing rents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE. MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C SETHI) : (a) Taxes levied to restrain conspicnous spending do not have any impact on low income groups.

(b) Measures to restrain conspicuous consumption are not likely to lead to any significant increase of idle capacity in industry. In any event, Government's policy is to promote the fuller use of industrial capacity for productive purposes and not to sustain conspicuous consumption.

(c) It is not unconstitutional to grant preferential treatment in the levy of taxes to owners of properties of small value.

पंट्रोलियम आदि से रसायनों का उत्पादन

*27. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पेट्रोल, तारकोल आदि से रसायनों का उत्पादन करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस के लिये तकनीकी जानकारी है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के बारे में क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार किन-किन रसायनों का उत्पादन करने में सफल हो गई है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण): (क) से (ग). सी० एस० आई० आर० के अधीन अनुसन्धान संस्थान, विशेष रूप से पैट्रोलियम का भारतीय संस्थान, हैदराबाद स्थित क्षेत्रीय अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशाला तथा केन्द्रीय इंधन अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशाला, पैट्रोल, तारकोल आदि से रसायनों के उत्पादन के लिये तकनीकी जानकारी का विकास कर रहे हैं। रसायनों की संख्या बहुत होने के कारण सभी के बारे में एक ही समय विकास कार्य शुरू करना संभव नहीं है। अतः देश में प्राथमिक आधारों पर उत्पादित किये जाने वाले रसायनों पर तमाम प्रयत्न केन्द्रित किये जा रहे हैं। तकनीकी जानकारी के विकास कार्य में उद्योग को भी साथ मिलाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) पैट्रोलियम से बेन्जीन, टोलीन, जाइलीज इत्यादि, तार तथा अमोनियेकल लिकर से फीनोल्ज की रिकवरी तथा फरेक्शनेशन, कोयले तथा कोलतार रेशों से इओन एक्सचेंज मैटिरियल/एकटिव कार्बन, कुछ क्षेत्र हैं, जिनमें सम्बन्धित प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा तकनीकी जानकारी पूर्णरूप से विकसित की गई है।

Supply of stores to Indian Oil Corporation by M/s. Hind Galvansing and Enginneering Co. Ltd.

*28. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company Ltd., did not complete deliveries under the order placed with them by the Indian Oil Corporation within the time limit;

(b) the loss incurred due to delay in delivery;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the matter and if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Oil Corporation had to make an emergent purchase of 21,000 barrels from M/s. Suppliers Corporation resulting in an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,34,400. The delay in supplies also resulted in price escalation of barrels due to increase in steel prices.

(c) and (d). The Estimates Committee have already looked into the matter and their findings are contained in their eighty-sixth report (Fourth Lok Sabha) which are being examined by Government.

Petro-Chemical Complex at Namrup (Assam)

*29. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the establishment of a petro-chemical complex at Namrup and second oil refinery in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme indicating the extent of production capacity in respect of each item to be installed in the said complex and refinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) A letter of intent has been granted to the Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for the establishment of a number of Petro-chemical units at Moran-Lakhowa area in Sibsagar District of Assam. As regards the second oil refinery in Assam, the matter is at present under study by a committee of experts appointed by the Government.

(b) The items and the production capacities for which the letter of intent have been issued to the Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. are as follows :—

Item	*Capacity (in tonnes per annum)*
1. Methanol	7,000
2. Formalin	12,000
3. Non-concentrated Glue (50%)	12,000
4. Concentrated Glue (75%)	13,000
5. Urea Formaldehyde Moulding Powder	1,000
6. PVC Processed goods	6,000

संयुक्त राष्ट्र अध्ययन दल द्वारा भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन

*30. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री:** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र अध्ययन दल ने भारत के परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में अपना अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दल के मुख्य निष्कर्ष तथा सिफारिशें क्या हैं तथा प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

(स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर): (क) अभी नहीं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र अध्ययन दल की केवल एक अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट 8 मई, 1969 को प्राप्त हुई थी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। संयुक्त राष्ट्र अध्ययन दल की अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं।

(ग) केवल सम्पूर्ण और अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर ही अध्ययन दल के सुझावों पर अपेक्षित विचार किया जा सकता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में चिकित्सालय महाविद्यालय

1. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य सरकार के तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहां कहां हैं;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है और चालू वर्ष में तथा आगामी वर्ष में कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के विशाल आकार तथा जनसंख्या को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वहां चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों की वर्तमान संख्या पर्याप्त है; और

(घ) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में उस राज्य में कुछ और चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय खोलने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कितने और कहां कहां ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित छः मैडिकल कालेज हैं। ये भोपाल, ग्वालियर, इन्दौर, जबलपुर रींवा और रायपुर में स्थित हैं। इस राज्य में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई मैडिकल कालेज नहीं है।

(ख) गत वर्षों में राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय सहायता की व्यवस्था दो प्रकार की योजनाओं नामतः केन्द्र सहायियत तथा केन्द्र पुरस्कृत के अन्तर्गत की गई थी। पहले वर्ग के अन्तर्गत सभी केन्द्रीय सहायियत योजनाओं के लिए सहायता एक मुश्त दी गई थी और इसलिए यह बतलाना सम्भव नहीं है कि विशेषतः मैडिकल कालेजों के लिए कितनी राशि दी गई। दूसरे प्रकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता इस प्रकार दी गई :—

1966-67	शून्य
1967-68	0.60 लाख रु०
1968-69	0.60 लाख रु०

मैडिकल कालेजों में प्रवेश क्षमता के विस्तार की केन्द्र पुरस्कृत योजना चालू वर्ष से बन्द कर दी गई है और नये मैडिकल कालेजों की स्थापना की योजना को स्टेट प्लान में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है। इस योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के बारे में राज्य सरकार से विशेष प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर ही विचार किया जायेगा।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) राज्य सरकार का चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक नया मैडिकल कालेज खोलने का विचार है। उन्होंने इस कालेज के लिए स्थान का निश्चय नहीं किया है।

Non-Achievement of Targets by Damodar Valley Corporation

2. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Audit Report for 1967-68, the Damodar Valley Corporation has not been able to achieve its targets with regard to irrigation; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the targets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yas Sir.

(b) More water courses are being constructed each year by the Government of West Bengal, who have taken over the DVC

irrigation system, to increase the utilisation for achievement of the targets.

Loans to Agriculturists

3. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of interest charged on loan given to the agriculturists;

(b) the rate of interest charged on loans for industrial purposes;

(c) how Government account for the disparity in this; and

(d) whether Government propose to give some relief to the agriculturists in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). While fixing the rates of interest on advances, commercial banks are generally guided by various factors such as the nature and marketability of the security, the type of the borrower and his financial strength, the size of advance, the cost of making the advance, servicing of the account etc. In the context of social control, more emphasis is now being placed by the banks on the purpose of the advance and the technical and economic feasibility of the scheme rather than on the financial position of the borrower and the security offered. Data collected by the Reserve Bank from major banks reveals that the rates of interest charged by them in the case of advances to agriculture and industry range in general between 8 and 9½ per cent. There is no proposal under consideration to give relief to agriculturists in the matter of interest rates.

Bogus Exports Racket

4. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and designations or business of customs officials and exporting firms from Surat and Bombay who have been involved in the racket of bogus exports and against whom Central Bureau of Investigation has registered cases;

(b) the sections under which these persons have been charged and whether they have been granted bail;

(c) if so, the particulars of bail in each case;

(d) the names and designations of Customs officers suspended in this matter; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) *Exporting Firms*

M/s. Flexo Industries, Surat.
M/s. Amritlal Manchand Bros., Surat.
M/s. Gopal Traders, Bombay.
M/s. C. J. Corporation, Bombay.
M/s. Ajanta Metal Industries, Bombay.

List of Customs Officials

Shri D. B. Dalvi, Appraiser.
Shri P. D. Daruwala, Appraiser.
Shri B. S. Kokatay, Appraiser.
Shri V. P. Joshi, Appraiser.
Shri G. D. Nerukar, Appraiser.
Shri T. L. Alve, Examiner.
Shri G. P. Rao, Examiner.
Shri P. N. Motwani, Examiner.
Shri A. H. Shaikh, Examiner.
Shri R. N. Naik, Examiner.

(b) and (c). The exporting firms have been charged with committing an offence under Section 120-B, Indian Penal Code, read with Section 420, Indian Penal Code and Section 511, Indian Penal Code, Section 5 of Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947, read with 3(A) of Export Trade Control Order.

The Customs officials have been charged with an offence under Section 5(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947. The Central Bureau of Investigation have only registered F.I.Rs and are conducting investigations. No prosecution proceedings have been launched. The question of granting of bail does not, therefore, arise.

(d) and (e). Whether a *prima facie* case exists against the Customs officials for sus-

pending them can be determined only on receipt of the Special Police Establishment's investigation report. As such, it was not considered necessary by the Collector of Customs, Bombay to suspend the officials at this stage.

Investment in Public Undertakings

6. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of factories in public sector with investment in each factory till last financial year, State-wise; and

(b) the total loss or profit made by each factory till last financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Presumably the Honourable Member desires to know the names of the different units of Central Government undertakings, that are located in the different States, and the capital invested (gross-block) therein, State-wise. This information, as at the end of 1967-68, which is the latest year for which the accounts of all the Central Government undertakings are available, is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-1257/69.]

As regards the loss or profit, the information which is only on enterprise-wise basis and not on unit-wise basis, in respect of the 83 Central Government enterprises for the year 1967-68 which is the latest year for which information is available is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-1257/69.]

Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Amjhore

7. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after eight long years, the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, at Amjhore, has not been able to reach the target of 400 tonnes of pyrites to produce 200 tonnes of Sulphuric acid a day;

(b) the present daily output of pyrites and the cost per tonne;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Amjhore unit has not still selected a suitable process for the ore utilization and the reasons for delay;

(d) the date and names of the members comprising the delegation that went to Finland to finalize this process; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that Amjhore unit has now approached an Indian consultancy firm for advice and if so, the result thereof and the name of the firm, with amount of fees, if any paid to this firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited (formerly known as Pyrites and Chemicals Development Company Limited) was established in March, 1960 for mining of pyrites ore and for manufacturing of sulphur and sulphuric acids and other products requiring such ore. The Project Report for production of 800 tonnes of pyrite ore per day from Amjhore area was approved in January, 1965. Thereafter, necessary steps to import mining machinery from aboard were taken and the key machinery which was received by end of 1967, was progressively installed and commissioned. The production programme of pyrite ore has been phased to suit the requirements of ore of the Sindri Sulphuric Acid Plant. The rated production at the rate of 400 tonnes per day is expected to be reached by the end of 1969.

(b) The present daily output of pyrite is 200-225 tonnes. The cost of mining is tentatively assessed at 224/- per tonne including a return of 10% on employed capital.

(c) No, Sir. To utilise the pyrite ore the company has already set up a Sulphuric

Acid Plant at Sindri (which has since been transferred to the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited). The acid Plant is undergoing trials.

(d) Shri N. N. Kashyap and Dr. G. P. Kane were the members of the delegation which visited Finland from 3rd to 8th March, 1964.

(e) Yes, Sir. With a view to find economic solutions to the various problems of mining at Amjhore including beneficiation etc., the company has made preliminary enquiries from various Consultancy agencies in the country. The offers received are at present under consideration.

Persons with Wealth of Rs. one crore and obove

8. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rich persons having total wealth of Rs. 1 crore and over during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) the name of the top ten persons with wealth over Rs. 1 crore during the year 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The information required is given below :

Year	*Number of Persons*
1963-64	26
1964-65	34
1965-66	32
1966-67	29
1967-68	24

(b) As given in the statement.

Statement

Names of the top ten persons with wsealth over rupees 1 Crore during the year 1967-68.

Sl. No.	Name of Persons
*1.	Shri V. D. Chougule, Vasco, Goa.
2.	His Highness The Maharajah Fatehsinghrao P. Gaekwad, Laxmi Nivas Palace, Baroda.
3.	H.E.H. the Nizam's Miscellaneous Trust, King Kothi, Hyderabad.
*4.	Late Maharajadhiraja Dr. Sri Kameshwar Prasad Singh of Dharbhanga.
*5.	H.E.H. the Late Nizam Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur through Legal Representatives, King Kothi, Hyderabad.
6.	H.H. Sir Rama Varma, Maharajah of Travancore, Kowdiar Palace, Trivandrum.
7.	H.H. Vikramsinghji, Gondal.
8.	H.H. Maharao Shri Madansinghji Saheb of Kutch, Bhuj.
*9.	H.U.F. of Late H.H.J.M. Scindia of Gwalior, by Legal Representatives, Samundra Mahal, Worli, Bombay.
*10.	Shri V. M. Salgaonkar, Vasco, Goa.

*On the basis of Return of Wealth Tax.

Supplies made to Northern Branch Depots of I.O.C.

9. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total supplies of Petrol, HSD, LDO, SKO, IKO, MTO and Lubricant and Industrial oils made to Northern Branch Depots viz. Kanpur, Shakurbasti, Jaipur, Agra, Hissar, Ambala, Patiala, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Pathankot, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Bareilly and Barabanki of each product in each years; and

(b) whether the scheduled increase in supply was upto the mark, if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House in due course.

Officers on study tour abarod

10. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers who were given foreign exchange for study of petroleum products and medicine (chemicals) abroad during the last three years upto 15th June, 1969; and

(b) their names, foreign exchange permitted, dates and object of their tours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI: (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Royalty from Books and other Sources Received by Prime Minister

11. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Royalty from books, records and other sources received by the Prime Minister from any foreign country in the last three years;

(b) the name of the country along with the amount received each year;

(c) the reasons for receiving the royalty from each country;

(d) whether the money of royalty received in the last three years was deposited by her in any foreign bank; and

(e) if so, the name of the bank or banks along with the names of the countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Name of the country from which royalty received.	Year & amount 1966-67	Year & amount 1967-68	Year & amount 1968-69
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Britain	1,031-17	1,139-47	540-29
Ceylon	21-90	568-11	Nil
Denmark	27-02	Nil	50-00
U.S.A.	4,209-08	4,133-58	5,077-00
U.S.S.R.	4,620-67	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	16,506-57	Nil

(c) These amounts represent the royalty on account of books written by late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Loans Given to Cold Storages

12. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name and other particulars of the owners of cold storages in West Bengal which have secured loans from Central authorities;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to establish effective control over the working of the cold storages; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Neither the Industrial Finance Corporation of India nor the Industrial Development Bank of India has so far sanctioned any loan or extended other financial assistance to any cold storage unit in West Bengal. However, the erstwhile Refinance Corporation for Industry Limited which was taken over by the Industrial Development Bank of India had granted refinance assistance in respect of loans to two units through the West Bengal Financial Corporation as under:-

Date of sanction	Name of concerns	Name of Directors	Amount of refinance sanctioned and disbursed	Amount outstanding.
			(in lakhs of rupees)	
15-11-63	S.R. Cold Storage (Proprietory concern)	Shri Sayadul Haque (Proprietor)	4.50	3.00
2-7-63	Pandua Cold Storage Private Limited.	i) Shri Biswanath Jhunjhunwala	4.50	2.00
		ii) Shri Biswanath Khemka	—	—
		iii) Shri Bhrigunath Prasad	—	—
			9.00	5.00

Information about loans, if any, given by the National Cooperative Development Corporation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Government of India (Department of Food) have promulgated Cold Storage Order, 1964 under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 with effect from 1-1-1965 with the following objectives:-

(i) To develop the Cold Storage industry in the country on modern scientific lines.

(ii) To regulate storage conditions of perishable foodstuffs in Cold Storages and to ensure that the Cold Storages are run efficiently as well as economically.

(iii) to help the growers in storing their products on Payment of reasonable charges.

(iv) to render technical assistance and advise to all the cold storage owners.

Under this Order all the Cold Storage owners are required to take a licence from the Department of Food which is renewed every year. The implementation of the order is carried out through the field staff in that Department who inspect all the cold storages periodically to ensure that hygienic conditions are maintained inside as well as outside the cold storage and that proper temperature and humidity conditions are maintained inside the cold storage chambers to ensure proper preservation of perishables. They also draw samples of foodstuffs stored to examine effect of storage on quality.

In case of the West Bengal, however, consequent upon enactment of West Bengal Cold Storage (Licencing and Regulation) Act, 1966, the Central Cold Storage Order has been withdrawn from that State with effect from 1-5-1969.

Income Tax evaders in Film Industry

13. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-tax evaders in the Film Industry which have come to the notice of Government during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the amount of tax arrears outstanding against each evader; and

(c) the steps being taken to realise the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a). The information about the number of persons in the film industry in whose cases concealment of income had been detected during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The information in respect of the persons mentioned in reply to part (a) above is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Industrial Development Bank's help to Handloom Industry

14. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has introduced a new scheme to help the handloom industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India has not introduced any special scheme to assist the handloom industry in the country as such, nor has it granted any assistance to the industry so far. The industry being in the small scale sector, would, however, benefit from the following relaxations made in the Development Bank's schemes for refinancing of industrial loans and rediscounting of bills:

(i) The minimum amount of loan eligible for refinance was reduced from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 20,000 in the case of loans to small scale units which are covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme of the Government of India and the amount of refinance was raised from 80% to 100%.

(ii) A concessional rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$% per annum was introduced for refinance of such loans to small scale units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme provided the effective rate of interest charged by the lending institution did not exceed 8% per annum.

(iii) The minimum amount of a transaction covering a set of bills under the rediscounting scheme was reduced from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 10,000 in the case of machinery other than agricultural implements (for which there was no minimum) and the guarantee of an insurance company in lieu of a bank was made acceptable for transactions not exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs in respect of a single purchaser.

Assistance given by India to under-developed Countries

15. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial and technical assistance given by India during the last three years to under-developed countries; and

(b) the names of the countries and extent of the assistance given to each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A statement which gives the required information in respect of programmes administered by the Ministry of Finance is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No.* LT-1258/69]. Information in respect of programmes administered by other agencies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-1258 /69.]

National Income and per Capita Income in the Country

16. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the national income and per capita income in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the trend of income from industrial and agricultural Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The information available upto 1967-68, is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

	Estimates of National Income (at 1960-61 prices)			Percentage increase	
	1965-66*	1966-67*	1967-68*	1966-67 over 1965-66	1967-68 over 1966-67
National Income (Rs. crores)	15045	15173	16525	0.9	8.9
Per capita income (Rs.)	307.3	302.4	321.3	—1.6	6.2
Income from agricultural sector** (Rs. crores)	6421	6411	7560	—0.2	17.9
Income from Industrial sector† (Rs. crores)	3651	3670	3689	—0.5	0.5

*Provisional.

*Includes agriculture, forestry and logging and fishing.

†Includes large-scale manufacturing, small-scale manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction electricity, gas and water supply.

Central Loans Due From State Governments

17. DR. SUSHILA NAYYAR:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jammu and Kashmir Government have to repay 84% of the Central Loan and interests;

(b) the details of the Central loans and interest due from other State Governments; and

(c) whether Government propose to treat such amount as grants and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the amounts of Central loans outstanding against the State Governments as on 31st March, 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1259/69] Presumably, the information asked is in regard to amounts which had fallen due upto the end of 1968-69 but were not paid by the State Governments. In the case of Government of Jammu and Kashmir, loan instalments aggregating Rs. 29.52 crores together with interest of Rs. 20.32 crores had fallen due, but recovery thereof was postponed in March, 1969 at the request of the State Government. Besides, the Government of West Bengal had defaulted in the payment of Central dues. They have partially settled these dues in the current year, the residuary defaults being now of the order of Rs. 17½ crores. The question of the recovery of these dues is under correspondence with the State Governments.

(c) No. Sir. Repayments by the State Governments constitute a resource for the Centre and writing off of any portion of the loans advanced to them would affect the Centre's capacity to finance its plan and the State Plans.

मैसर्स एयरो-प्लेन शू फैक्टरी

18. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री सूरजभान :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री जगन्ननाथ राव जोशी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स एयरो-प्लेन शू फ़ैक्टरी ने राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा रूस को जूतों के निर्यात किये जाने के परिणाम-स्वरूप हुए भारी लाभ की राशि को छिपाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस छिपाये हुए धन को कैसे उपयोग किया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रूस ने इस कम्पनी को अप्रैल, 1966 में 4,73,550 रुपये अवमूल्यन के बहाने दिये थे जबकि अवमूल्यन जून, 1966 में हुआ था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में शामिल व्यक्तियों के क्या नाम हैं और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य में ऐसे मामले को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) और (ख) : आय छुपाने के आरोपों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। जांच पड़ताल अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है और कर-निर्धारण होने बाकी हैं, और इसलिए फिलहाल यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि निर्धारिती ने अपनी आय छुपाई थी और यदि छुपाई थी, तो छुपाई गयी आय किस प्रकार उपयोग में लायी गयी।

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम ने निर्धारिती को अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1966 तक दिये गये माल के संबंध में नवम्बर, 1966 में 3,85,719 रुपए की अतिरिक्त अदायगी कर दी, क्योंकि उस माल के भाव मूल्य ह्रास से पहले ही निश्चित किये जा चुके थे।

(घ) फर्म को मिली उपर्युक्त अतिरिक्त रकम फर्म के हिसाबों में बराबर दिखाई गयी है। फर्म के निम्नलिखित भागीदार थे :—

(i) **श्री जीवंद सिंह**

(ii) **श्री अवतार सिंह**

(iii) **श्री जमायत सिंह**

रकम बही खातों में बराबर दिखायी गयी है इसलिए इन अदायगियों के संबंध में किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जीवन बीमा निगम में संगणक (कम्प्यूटर)

19. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री सूरजभान :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) व्यय आदि में मितव्यता की दृष्टि से जीवन बीमा निगम में संगणक लगाये जाने का क्या प्रभाव रहा है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में और आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख). जीवन बीमा निगम में संगणक लगाने से व्यय में हुई बचत को इतनी जल्दी नहीं आंका जा सकता है ।

नैनीताल में सिंचाई मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

20. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री सेझियान :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :
श्री सीताराम केसरी :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री ईश्वर रेड्डी :
श्री को० सूर्यनारायण :
श्री जि० मो० विश्वास :
श्री देवकी नन्दन पटोदिया :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री रवि राय :
श्री हेम राज :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री वि० नरसिम्हा राव :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री धीरेश्वर कलिता :
श्री जे० के० चौधरी :
श्री एन० शिवप्पा :
श्री कृ० मा० कौशिक :
श्री गु० च० नायक :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री दे० अमात :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री चेंगलराया नायडू :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री मीठालाल मीना :
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :
श्री शिव चरण लाल :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री रा० की० अमीन :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री नन्दकुमार सोमानी :
श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :
श्री ई० के० नायनार :
श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :

क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ समय पूर्व देश के सब राज्यों के सिंचाई मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों की एक बैठक नैनीताल में हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बैठक में किन-किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई थी और उसमें क्या मुख्य निर्णय किये गये; और

(ग) उन निर्णयों को कब तक क्रियान्वित करना सम्भव होग ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) राज्यों के सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन नैनीताल में 26 तथा 27 मई, 1969 को हुआ था ।

1969 को हुआ था ।

(ख) मुख्य विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श तथा सम्मेलन की सिफ़ारिशों के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या** LT—1260/69]

(ग) सब सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही आरंभ कर दी गई है । लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों की वित्तीय सीमा 15 लाख रुपये से 25 लाख रुपये तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में 30 लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाने का फैसला किया गया है ।

सम्मेलन में जिन दो समितियों की सिफारिश की थी उन्हें पहले ही नियुक्त किया जा चुका है —पहली सिंचाई व बिजली परियोजनाओं के लिये उपस्कर तथा विशेषतः फालतू पुर्जों के मिलने में देरी के प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिए; तथा दूसरी, हिमालय क्षेत्र में पेयजल सिंचाई तथा बिजली सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के विकासहेतु विशेष उपायों की सिफारिश करने के लिए ।

दूसरी सिफारिशों पर योजना आयोग, सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Introduction of Electronic Computers in L. I. C. Calcutta

21. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing discontent among the Life Insurance Corporation employees regarding the installation of electronic computers in Calcutta;

(b) whether the State Government of West Bengal have also opposed the introduction of electronic computers; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Employees belonging to the All India Insurance Employees' Association are opposed to the installation of a computer in Calcutta.

(b) The State Government informed the Chairman, L.I.C. that it could help in the installation of the computer in Calcutta only if the L. I. C. was able to convince the All India Insurance Employees' Association referred to above, of the need for a computer in Calcutta.

(c) It is for the L.I.C. to consider the matter in the first instance.

Reinstatement of Retrenched Workmen in the Port Canning Project

22. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament have urged him to order reinstatement of all retrenched contingent workmen in the Port Canning Project of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in West Bongal;

(b) if so, whether orders have been issued and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to absorb the contingent employees rendered surplus in the Port Canning Project in other projects. Only to the extent that this will not be found possible there would be no other alternative than to terminate the services of the contingent workmen.

सिंचाई कर में वृद्धि

23. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग

ने राज्य सरकारों को राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि के मिथ्या तर्क के आधार पर सिंचाई कर में वृद्धि करने का परामर्श दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि अनेक राज्यों ने योजना आयोग की इस सिफारिश का विरोध किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सिफारिश का किन राज्यों ने विरोध किया है तथा किन राज्यों ने समर्थन किया है; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री : (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) से (ग). निजलिंगप्पा समिति की सिफारिशों पर आधारित योजना आयोग द्वारा किए गए विशलेषण से पता चलता है कि योजना के लिए संसाधनों को इकट्ठा करने तथा सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से वित्तीय लाभों को बढ़ाने के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा, तमिलनाडु मैसूर, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों में सिंचाई दरों को बढ़ाने की गुंजायश है । इन अध्ययनों की एक प्रतिलिपि राज्य सरकारों को मार्च,1968 में भेज दी गई थी और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे विकास योजनाओं के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन इक्ट्ठे करने के संदर्भ में अपने-अपने राज्यों की वर्तमान सिंचाई दरों से सम्बद्ध स्थिति का पुनरावलोकन करें। इन राज्यों की प्रतिक्रिया निम्नलिखित है।

1 **आन्ध्र प्रदेश** : केवल 6 वर्ष पूर्व सिंचाई दरों में 100 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की गई थी और इस समय राज्य में सिंचाई दरों का संशोधन करना संभव नहीं होगा ।

2 **हरियाणा** : राज्य सरकार से कोई निश्चित उत्तर नहीं मिला है ।

3 **पंजाब** : वर्तमान सिंचाई दरें पहले ही अधिक हैं और राज्य सरकार इस समय सिंचाई दरों को बढ़ाना उचित नहीं समझती ।

4 **तमिलनाडु** : माल-गुजारी प्रणाली को तोड़ देने के फलस्वरूप, राज्य सरकार सिंचाई दरों को बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ।

5 **मैसूर** : सिंचाई दरों का ढांचा, जिसका संशोधन 1965 में किया गया था, साधारणतः निजलिंगप्पा समिति की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रख कर बनाया गया था और ये दरें लाभ उठाने वालों की जल दरों को अदा करने की क्षमता पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करने के पश्चात् निश्चित की गई है । इस समय इनमें बढ़ोतरी करना वांछनीय नहीं है ।

6 **उत्तर प्रदेश** : निजलिंगप्पा समिति की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करना संभव नहीं है; बहरहाल, पंप स्कीमों और नलकूपों के लिए उच्चतर दरें निर्धारित कर दी गई हैं ।

(घ) इस प्रश्न पर राज्यों के सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्रियों के मई, 1969 में हुए हाल ही के सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया था । सम्मेलन ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि राज्यों को चाहिए कि वे सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर पानी की दरों को उचित रूप से बढ़ा दें और इस उद्देश्य के लिए व्यावहारिक कार्यवाही करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा कल्पित क्षेत्रीय अन्तर्राज्यीय बैठकें की जाएं ताकि आने वाली कठिनाईयों को हल किया जा सके । इस सुझाव की परिपालना में पानी की दरों को बढ़ाने के लिए व्यावहारिक कार्यवाही करने के लिए उत्तरी क्षेत्र के प्रदेशों, नामशः उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान, जम्मू और काश्मीर, हरियाणा और संघीय प्रदेश हिमाचल प्रदेश के सिचाई मंत्रियों की शीघ्र ही बैठक करने का विचार है । निकट भविष्य में अन्य क्षेत्रों के मन्त्रियों की भी ऐसी बैठकें करने का विचार है ।

Nationalisation of Coking Coal Mines

24. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of nationalisation of private Coking Coal Mines at Jharia was discussed at the recently held conference of the heads of public sector units under the Department of Mines and Metals; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the conference on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) and (b). The question of augmenting Coking Coal production from the areas held by private sector in the Jharia coalfield, if necessary by progressive nationalisation, was considered at the Conference of Heads of Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Mines and Metals but no decision was taken.

Barauni Refinery Discharge and Ganga Pollution Committee

25. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barauni Refinery Discharge and Ganga Pollution Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main conclusion thereof;

(c) whether any compensation is being paid to Monghyr Municipality;

(d) whether any action is being taken against the Refinery Officers; and

(e) whether it has been disclosed that petroleum products are being illegally taken out and sold in the market without their being accounted for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Not yet. However, this report is expected on 21st July, 1969.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

26. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action on the Memo submitted by a Member of Parliament on the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and on the Report of Public Undertaking Committee on the same subject;

(b) whether it is a fact that the capital cost of the Rishikesh Project has gone up by more than 60 percent over the original estimate of 1961;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Cabinet was informed about this huge increase;

(d) whether it is further a fact that the collaborators do not have sufficient know-how in respect of some products proposed to be manufactured there; and

(e) if so, the impact of all this on the production programme and the prices to be charged from the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) It is presumed the Hon'ble Member is referring to the letter dated 3rd April, 1968 sent by him to the Prime Minister. A reply was sent to the

Hon'able Member on the 22nd July, 1968 by the then Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. The Report of the Public Undertakings Committee on the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is under consideration.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) It is not correct to say that the collaborators do not have the know-how necessary for the manufacture of the selected products.

(e) The increase in the cadital cost has resulted in some increase in the cost of production. But there are no good reasons to think that this will necessarily lead to unreasonable prices being charged from the consumers.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियां

27. **श्री सुन्दर लाल :**
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार की उपेक्षा या असावधानी के कारण दिल्ली में बहुत सी अनधिकृत बस्तियों का निर्माण हुआ है और इन बस्तियों में करोडों रुपयों की लागत के भवनों का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार अब इन बस्तियों को स्वीकृति देने में संकोच कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन बस्तियों को, जिनका निर्माण सरकार की असावधानी के कारण हुआ है, स्वीकृति देने का है और उन बस्तियों के निवासियों को दण्डित करने का नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ). अनधिकृत कालोनियां सरकार की असावधानी से इतनी अधिक नहीं बनी जितनी कि सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों की ओर से कानून के खुले आम उल्लंघन के कारण बनी। ये पूर्णत: विकसित कालोनियां नहीं हैं, अपितु मालिकों की ओर व्यक्तिगत रूप अव्यवस्थित ढंग के मकानों का समूहमात्र है, जो दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान, दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, तथा दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम उल्लंघन में निर्मित किए गए हैं। तथापि, सरकार लोकोपकारी कारणों को सम्मुख रखने की आवश्यकता के प्रति सजग है। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने पहले ही 103 कालोनियों को नियमित करने का काम ले लिया है। प्लाट होल्डरों, मकान मालिकों द्वारा विकास प्रभार दिए जाने के बाद इन कालोनियों में "नियमित" रिहायशी प्लाटों/मकानों को अर्जन की परिधि से निकाल दिया जायगा। तथापि स्कूल, मार्ग, पार्क, आदि जैसी सामुदायिक सुविधाओं के लिए उद्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों (उन पर बने ढांचों सहित, यदि कोई है) को, इन कालोनियों में अर्जित किया जायगा और निगम द्वारा नागरिक सुविधाओं और सामुदायिक सहूलतों की व्यवस्था करने के उपयोग में लाया जायगा।

निगम ने 1 फ़रवरी, 1967 तक बने अनधिकृत निर्माणों का सर्वेक्षण भी किया है। सर्वेक्षण से 101 नई अनधिकृत कालोनियों का पता चला है। इन में से 68 रिहायशी क्षेत्र में तथा 33 हरी-पट्टी और अन्य अपुष्टात्मक (नान-कन्फ़ार्मिंग) क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं। इन कालोनियों के बारे में अर्जन के काम को शीघ्र पूरा करने का निर्णय किया गया है, ताकि इससे आगे अनधिकृत निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन न मिले।

अर्जन की कार्यवाही के पूरा होने पर, उन भवनों आदि के अतिरिक्त जो सड़कों पर, मार्ग के अधिकार पर, या सामुदायिक तथा अन्य उद्देश्य के लिए उछिष्ट भूमि पर पड़ते हैं, भूमि और भवन, उनके वर्तमान दखलकारों को पेश किए जायंगे। भूमि केवल पट्टे के आधार पर दी जायेगी।

1 फरवरी, 1967 के बाद बनाई गई इमारतों को गिरा दिया जायगा।

गंगा कोबाडक परियोजना

28. **श्री झा० सुन्दरलाल :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :
श्री जयसिंह :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री किरित विक्रम देव बर्मन :

क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह समाचार सही है कि पाकिस्तान का विचार गंगा-कोबाडक परियोजना के मांग के रूप में गंगा नदी पर एक ऐसा बाँध बनाने का है, जिससे केवल फरक्का बाँध को ही क्षति नहीं पहुंचेगी अपितु कलकत्ता भी पानी में डूब जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). पाकिस्तान ने एक स्कीम पेश की है जिसमें पूर्वी-पाकिस्तान में हार्डिंज ब्रिज की अनुप्रवाह दिशा में लगभग 2 मील दूर पद्मा नदी के ऊपर एक ऊँचे बराज का निर्माण होना है। ऐसे बराज से भारत को बहुत व्यापक क्षेत्र में जल-मग्नता और कटाव आदि के रूप में काफी नुकसान होगा। पाकिस्तान में गंगा बराज के पश्चवर्ती जल के प्रभावों के कारण फरक्का बराज़ के सक्रिय प्रचालन पर भी असर पड़ेगा और यह कलकत्ता के बंदरगाह के लिए हानिकर है। पाकिस्तान की सरकार को यही सलाह दी गई है कि यह परियोजना अर्थपूर्ण विचार विमर्श का आधार नहीं बन सकती।

विदेशी तकनीकी लोगों को देश में लाने पर खर्च हुई विदेशी मुद्रा

29. **श्री सुन्दर लाल :**
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने विदेशों से तकनीकी लोगों को देश में लाने के लिये 1965 से 1968 तक, वर्ष-वार, कितनी कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त वर्षों में किस-किस देश से किस-किस प्रकार के तकनीकी लोग देश में लाये गये और उनके लिये प्रत्येक देश को कितना-कितना धन दिया गया ;

(ग) तकनीकी लोगों को देश में लाने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ;

(घ) क्या तकनीकी लोगों को देश में लाने से सम्बन्धित नियमों और नीति में कोई परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ङ०) यदि हां, तो क्या ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) और (ख). सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है जिसमें 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 और अप्रैल-जून, 1968 में

रायल्टी तकनीकी जानकारी की फीस और तकनीकी तथा व्यावसायिक सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में विदेशों को भेजी गयी रकमों का देशवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT-1261/691] ये रकमें मोटे तौर पर निम्नलिखित उद्योगों के लिए भेजी गयीं थीं :-

(क) खनन और पेट्रोलियम।

(ख) निर्माण-उद्योग, जिसमें निम्न-लिखित शामिल हैं :—

1. परिवहन उपकरण
2. मशीनें और मशीनी औजार
3. रासायनिक पदार्थ और सम्बद्ध वस्तुएं
4. बिजली का सामान और मशीनें
5. धातु और धातु से बने पदार्थ
6. वस्त्र

(ग) सेवाएं

भेजी गयी इन रकमों का उद्योगवार ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) विदेशों से तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की अवधि में कोई खास रकम निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है।

(घ) और (ङ). कुछ खास-खास मामलों में विदेशों से तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त करने की नीति पर सरकार बराबर अमल कर रही है उस हालत में विदेशी सहयोग की अनुमति देना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता, जहां वाणिज्यिक रूप में उपयोग में लायी जा सकने वाली देश में प्राप्त तकनीकी जानकारी या तो पहले से देश में उपलब्ध हो या जिसके निकट भविष्य में विकास किये जाने की सम्भावना हो। विदेशी तकनीकी जानकारी और उद्योग-विद्या पर लगातार निर्भरता को कम करने के विचार से, देश के अन्दर गवेषणा और विकास-कार्य करने पर अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है।

विशेष परिस्थितियों को या ऐसी परिस्थितियों को छोड़कर, जहां नयी प्रक्रियाओं या जानकारी की आवश्यकता पड़ती हो, सामान्यतः विदेशी तकनीकी सहयोग करारों की अवधि बढ़ाने की स्वीकृति नहीं दी जाती। तकनीकी सहयोग करार की अवधि के मामले में, अब सामान्यतः उत्पादन शुरू होने की तारीख से 5 वर्ष तक की अवधि स्वीकार की जाती है जबकि पहले 10 वर्ष की अवधि स्वीकार की जाती थी। विदेशी सहयोग के मामलों पर विचार करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्यात संवर्द्धन एक और निदेशक सिद्धान्त बन गया है।

सरकार विदेशों से तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त करने से सम्बन्धित मौजूदा नीति और नियमों में फेरबदल करने के किसी दूसरे प्रस्ताव पर इस समय विचार नहीं कर रही।

Air Conditioners for the Use of M.Ps.

30. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Air-Conditioners with the C.P.W.D. for the use of Members of Parliament;

(b) the number of air-conditioners which are not working properly;

(c) whether Government have received some complaints about the bad condition of these air-conditioners;

(d) the total cost incurred by Government for maintaining these air conditioners; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No air-copditioners have been purchased for the use of M.Ps. However, 7 air-conditioners have been issued to the M.Ps. during this season from the Ministers' Pool.

(b) None at present.

(c) Yes, Sir, only onoe.

(d) No separate accunts are kept for the maintenance of air conditioners issued to M.Ps. The approximate monthly cost of maintenance of seven air-conditioners supplied to M.Ps. is Rs. 260/-.

(e) The Break-down was not due to any defect in the air-conditioner but due to Voltage fluctuations. The C.P.W.D. is taking steps to ensure that timely remedial measures are taken to prevent such failures in future.

Visit by Ministers Abroad

31. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers and delegations which visited the foreign countries during the period from the 1st December, 1968 to 31st March, 1969;

(b) the purpose of their visit to foreign countries; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on them during their foreign tours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Ministers........................3

Minister of State............1
Deputy Minister.............1
Delegations.....................108

(b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—1262/69]

(c) Rs. 5,64,920

Payment by I.O.C. to Suppliers of Barrels

32. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation has made the payment to suppliers of Barrels at Calcutta and Bombay without verifying the Invoices;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the matter;

(d) if so, the name of the Officer responsible for this loss; and

(e) the action taken by Government against him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The required information is contained in the Estimates Committee's (Fourth Lok Sabha) Eighty Sixth Report.

(c) to (e). The recommendations/conclusions of the Committee contained in this report are under examination.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

33. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4155 on the 24th March, 1969 and state whether Government have since collected information about the number of new Ayurvedic Dispensaries opened in each State during 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): Yes. A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—1263/69]. The information from the Government of Rajasthan is still awaited. It will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from the State Government.

Income Tax Returns not Filed by Ministers

34. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI SEZHIYAN:
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. H. GOWDA:
SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:
SHRI RANJEET SINGH:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:
SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI S. XAVIER:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI ONKAR SINGH:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI J. SUNDER LAL:
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of the Centre who have not filed their annual returns for the last ten years with the income-tax authorities; and

(b) the action taken against them for the slackness on their part ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). All Ministers have since filed their returns and these have been dealt with according to law.

Rajasthan's Share in Bhakra Waters

35. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has protested to the Centre against the Haryana Government for denying the State its rightful share in Bhakra waters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Rajasthan is in the grip of worst famine in the history; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Scarcity conditions exist in the State. To mitigate the hardship, relief works were started. Arrangements for drinking water, food, fodder, transport, medical assistance etc. were made. Steps have been taken to sink tube wells, and to provide long-term and short-term financial assistance etc. The assistance released so far is of the order of Rs. 24 crores. In addition a sum of Rs. 2.5 crores has been provided to the State Government for purchase of seeds and Rs. 80 lakhs for fertiliser taccavi loans. An extra sum of Rs. one crore has been promised for a drinking water scheme, if the State Government could complete it before 31.12.1969.

Upgradation of Cities

36. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI KARTIK ORAON:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the list of cities and towns that are to be upgraded for the purpose of giving House Rent and City Compensatory allowances to Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) the date from which the upgrading is being done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The question of upgrading certain cities/towns for purposes of grant of house rent and compensatory (city) allowances to Central Government employees is still under consideration of Government and no final decision has so far been taken.

Liberalisation of Abortion Laws.

37. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI RAMSWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI J. SUNDER LAL:
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nation's Study Team on Family planning programme in India has recommended liberalization of abortion laws even for limiting the size of family;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to liberalize abortion laws;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the nature of other recommendations of the Study Team and the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise,

(d) Only an interim report by the United Nations Advisory Mission on the evaluation of the Family Planning programme of the Government of India was received on 8th May, 1969. Copies of the report have been placed in the Library of the House. Adequate consideration will be given to the suggestions made by the Study Team when the full and final report received.

Joint Ventures in off-Shore Drilling

38. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN:
SHRI R. V. NAIK:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:
SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have called for the application of computer technology and resort to Joint ventures with foreign countries in order to make the country self-reliant in off-shore drilling and self-sufficiency in oil;

(b) if so, whether collaboration with Iran in Off-shore oil drilling has been successfull; and

(c) whether in view of this, Government have accepted the offer of Indonesia for similar venture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is making use of a computer for processing a small part of its geological, geophysical reservoir data.

Oil exploration and development work in an area of the Persian Gulf, under a joint venture, is in progress. No other proposal for oil exploration and exploitation in a foreign country is under consideration at present.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no offer from Indonesia for joint venture in off shore drilling.

Setting Up of Institute of Human Relations

39. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Institute of Human Relations is proposed to be set up in India;

(b) if so, whether the Institute will conduct survey jointly with or on behalf of the United Nations specialized agencies and other institutes of Socio Economic Studies; and

(c) if so, when this Institute is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works Housing and Urban Development are not aware of any such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Complaints against the C.P.W.D. enquiry office Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi.

40. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the complaints regarding the replacement of broken glass panes, ete. in the flats of Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi are not attended to immediately by the C.P.W.D. staff;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the complaints registered as far back as on the 23rd and 24th April, 1969 have not so far been attended to inspite of the fact that glass panes are in stock in good number;

(c) the reasons for the indifferent attitude and behaviour of the staff posted in CPWD Enquiry Office, Nauroji Nagar, thus causing a great inconvenience to the occupants of such flats; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remove these difficulties of the occupants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) Complaints regarding replacement of broken glass panes are attended to promptly. However, where these complaints are combined with the replacement of broken window shutters there has been some delay in executing the work.

(b) Complaints received on 23rd and 24th April, 1969 have been attended to.

(c) No case of indifferent attitude and behaviour of the staff of the Enquiry Office has come to notice.

(d) Steps are being taken to replace the broken window shutters expeditiously.

Insanitary conditions in Sewa Nagar Railway Colony, New Delhi.

41. SHRI M.L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the inhabitants of Sewa Nagar Railway Colony, New Delhi regarding the insanitary conditions of the area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Nallah which is flowing from Defence Colony and Lodi Colony has become the breeding place of mosquitoes and other kinds of dangerous insects as this has not been properly maintained; and

(c) if so, what action Government has taken to redress the grievances of the residents of Sewa Nagar Railway Colony ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Provision of civic amenities in South Delhi Colonies

42. SHRI M.L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that repeated representations have been made by the residents of the South Delhi Colonies, viz., (1) Aliganj (2) Pilanji; (3) Jorbagh; (4) Kherpur and (5) Kotla Mubarakpur for construction of Latrines, provision of tap water and employment of sweepers for keeping the area clean;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government; and

(c) whether Government propose to indicate the amount spent for provision of the above amenities since 1967 for the said localities, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Provision of Community Hall and other Amenities in Kidwai Nagar, Delhi

43. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the residents of the Kidwai Nagar (Delhi) Class IV Government Quarters for the provision of a Community Hall, Rain Shade, good roads, proper drainage and playground; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A community hall already exists in the colony. The question of provision of rain-shades and a circular road is under examination. The work relating to the provision of storm water drains is already in hand.

Two big sized parks are already existing which can be used as children's playgrounds.

Enquiry Against U.S. Drug Firms

44. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI B.K. MODAK:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9273 on the 12th May, 1969 and state:

(a) whether inquiries have since been completed into the reported profiteering to the tune of Rs. 9 crores by certain U.S. drugs firms which sold Tetracycline products to India at excessive prices during 1958-1968;

(b) if so, the result of the inquiries and action taken thereon and;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information collected so far, shows that some American firms have been held guilty of having violated the anti-trust laws in force in that country for having rigged the prices of certain antibiotics at a uniform level during the years 1953-1966. The consumers in that country have filed claims for compensation. These claims are now sub judice. The question whether under the law similar claims can be pressed by importers of other countries and if, so, how, are under examination. The matter is rather complex and has to be thoroughly considered in all its aspects before a decision is taken on the course of action to be adopted.

डाक जीवन बीमा और जीवन बीमा निगम की पालिसियों की प्रीमियम की दरें

45. **श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डाक जीवन बीमा की प्रीमियम की दरें जीवन बीमा निगम की दरों से कितनी कम हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया): सावधिक सलाभ योजना के मामले में 1,000 रुपये की बीमाकृत रकम के लिए डाक जीवन बीमा तथा जीवन बीमा की मासिक दरों के बीच 23 पैसे से लेकर 48 पैसे तक का अन्तर है और आजीवन सीमित अदायगी सलाभ योजना के मामले में यह अन्तर 38 पैसे से लेकर 73 पैसे तक है।

दिल्ली के लिये पेय जल

46. **श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त:**
श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल:
श्री बलराज मधोक:
श्री नारायण स्वरुप शर्मा:
श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी:
श्री राम स्वरुप विद्यार्थी:
श्री तन्नेटि विश्वनाथम:

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली के बहुत से क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को दृष्टि में रखते हुए दिल्ली में जल की सप्लाई की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक योजना बनाने का है;

(ग) क्या सरकार हरयाणा तथा उत्तर प्रदेश से जल प्राप्त करेगी; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा आगामी दो वर्षों में इस योजना पर कितना व्यय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि दिल्ली के बहुत से क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की कमी है। फिर भी, दिल्ली के कुछ क्षेत्र जो कि वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तिम छोर पर स्थित हैं या ऊंचे स्थानों पर हैं, पेयजल की पूर्ति में कुछ कमी अनुभव की गई है। इस कमी की पूर्ति के लिए अतिरिक्त पाइप लाइनें बिछाई जा रहीं हैं और बूस्टर पम्प लगाये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ, दिल्ली में जल-पूर्ति के साधनों में वृद्धि की जा रही है। कतिपय नयी योजनायें दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मलापवहन उपक्रम द्वारा ली जा रही है/ले ली गई है।

(ग) जी हाँ। यमुना नदी में पानी की कमी हो जाने पर गर्मी के महीनों में हरियाणा से पहले से ही पानी लिया जा रहा है और रामगंगा परियोजना के पूरा हो जाने पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भी दिल्ली को पानी देने के लिये सहमत हो गई है।

(घ) दिल्ली जल-पूर्ति और मलापवहन उपक्रम के मतानुसार खर्च की जाने वाली धनराशि लगभग पाँच सौ लाख रुपये है।

Expansion of Security Press at Nasik

47. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received no proper response for the acquired land for the expansion of the Security Press at Nasik from the Government of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what Government propose to do in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The question of making available some portions of the Ex Distillery estate to the India Security Press, Nasik, has been under negotiation with the Maharashtra Government for some time. Recently the State Government have written to the Central Government stating that they would make available land required for expansion of the Press at Nasik.

Adulteration of Foodstuffs

48. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI J. M. BISWAS:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to check the adulteration of foodstuffs which move from one State to another; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). A Central Unit is contemplated to check the menace of food adulteration, alongwith the State Health Authorities concerned. It is the intention that they will be mainly concerned with the functions prescribed in rule 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, in respect of inter-state offences and will help in giving technical guidence to State Governments.

Machinery to Evaluate the Benefits from the Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects

49. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI D. N PATODIA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had under consideration the question of setting up a machinery to evaluate the benefits from the irrigation, flood control and power projects taken up so far;

(b) if so, the constitution, functions and scope of study of this machinery; and

(c) whether the body has since been constituted, if so, the names of its members and by what time its report is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Conference of State Ministers Irrigation and Power held at Nainital on the 26th and 27th May, 1969, recommended that suitable machinery should be set up by the States so that valuable data on evaluation of the benefits could be made available for those incharge of Panning and Management of Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects. This has been commended to the States for implementation.

In addition, the Government of India have, in consultation with State Governments, set up an Irrigation Commission to go into the question of Irrigation development in the Country in a comprehensive manner. The composition and terms of reference of the Commission are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1264/69]

Merger of Dearness Allowance with Pay

50. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent on the merger of Dearness Allowance with pay of Central Government employees, those in the pay range of Rs. 399-500 who were hitherto/are entitled to claim House Rent Allowance without producing receipt for actual payment of rent, are now required to produce such receipt, which provision was previouly applicable to higher pay personnel and have also been deprived of Overtime Allowances;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, particularly when their emoluments have not increased as a result of the merger;

(c) whether he had written a letter to a Member of the Lok Sabha, assuring him that they would not be put to any disadvantage as a result of merger of D. A. with pay;

(d) if so, whether Government are considering to take steps to raise the pay-limits for accrual of the withdrawal of these benefits to eliminate the said loss; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not correct to say that the emoluments of employees in the pay range of Rs. 399-500 have not increased as a result of the 'merger'. These employees have also gained by way of incresed compensatory

(city) allowance, Bad climate allowance, Remote locality allowance, compensatory (hill) allowance, Winter allowance, project allowance, etc., wherever admissible, in addition to increased pensionary benefits. The 'merger' orders have not resulted in any abridgement of entitlement in respect of house rent allowance as before, on production of receipt of actual payment of rent. The allowance is in the nature of subsidy and there can be no objection to relating it to the actual rent paid. The pay ceilings for admissibility of Overtime Allowance, consequent on the treatment of a portion of Dearness Allowance as pay, has not been raised as a measure of restricting the expenditure on Overtime Allowance which has been registering heavy increases.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As in (b) above.

Tax on Salaries of M.Ps. and Government Employees

51. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that salary and allowances of Members of Parliament are not subject to Income tax, as such, since April 1968, while salaries of small Government employees and others are subject to Income tax even at low level of Rs. 4,000 per annum;

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity; and

(c) whether in view of the Bhoothailingam Committee Report, Government have had under consideration the question of exempting Government employees and other having incomes upto Rs. 7500; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETH): (a) No, Sir. Under the provisions of the "Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954", a Member of Parliament is entitled to receive a fixed salary at the rate of Rs. 500 per mensum plus an allowance at the rate of Rs. 31 for each day when the Parliament is in session or the Member is required to attend the meeting of a Committee. Under the law, the daily allowance received by a person by reason of his membership of Parliament is specifically exempt from tax. The amount of Rs. 500 per month receivable by Members of Parliament is however, liable to income-tax. The exemption limit of Rs. 4,000 is applicable equally to Members of Parliament it applies to Government employees and others.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. This question was considered at the time of the Finance Bill, 1968 and again in April, 1969. However, it was decided that it would not be desirable to raise the exemption limit. The present exemption limit of Rs. 4,000 is about seven times the national per capita income of our country. The total number of income-tax payers is only abut 1/2% of our population and if the exemption limit were to be raised, as recommended by Shri Bhoothalingam, the proporation would be reduced to 1/4% only. The Government's view was that income-tax should be a broad-based tax covering ultimately about 20%—30% of the population. Besides, if the exemption limit were to be raised to Rs. 7,500 it would, in effect, mean exempting a gross income (before deduction of the exempt part of savings through life insurance, provident fund, etc.) ranging between Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 10,000. A person having a monthly income of about Rs. 800 would then be paying no income-tax which would not be justifiable. The tax payable at lower income levels is already small. Having regard to these considerations the veiw taken was that the present exemption limit for income-tax need not raised.

Third Pay Commission

52. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI R. BARUA:

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA:
SHRI J. SUNDER LAL:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian National Trade Union Congress at their meeting held on the 17th May, 1969, have demanded for the setting up of Third Pay Commission;

(b) if so, whether the INTUC have also made some more demands in favour of Government employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which Government are considering to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Indian National Trade Union Congress in its Session held on 19th and 20th May, 1969, had passed Resolutions on a number of subjects, for example, Industrial Relations, Amendment to definition of Workmen, Engineering Wage Board and Employees in Essential Services, etc. The demand for appointment of a New Pay Commission has been considered by the Ministry of Finance and it is not considered oppertune to appoint a New Pay Commission for the following reasons :

(i) The recommendations of the second Pay Commission were implemented only in 1960 and broadly speaking their conclusion still remain valid.

(ii) Government Employees are already being compensated for rise in cost of living by suitable adjustments in Dearness Allowance.

(iii) There is a ban on revision of Salary structure at any level.

The various other demands made by the INTUC have to be considered by different Ministries/Departments of the Government to which they pertain.

Aid from Aid India Consortium

53. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:
SHRI S. XAVIER:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI R. V. NAIK:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI J. M. BISWAS:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI J. SUNDER LAL:
SHHI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI J. MUHAMMED IMAM:

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRIMATI ILA PAL CHOWDHURY:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI G. C. NAIK:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN
SHRI M. S. OBERAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aid India Consortium had agreed to accord $ 700 million aid to India;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and how much of the amount will be required for non-project assistance;

(c) the details as to how the loan will be utilised in the country; and

(d) the share of the amount to be spent in Uttar Pradesh and particularly in the Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Aid India Consortium which met in Paris on May 22nd and 23rd, 1969 agreed that, for the year 1969-70 India required non-project assistance of about $700 million, including approximately $100 million in the form of debt relief. It also recognised as reasonable the need for project assistance of $400 million. This assessment of the requirements of aid accords with the Government's estimate of needs.

(c) and (d). The actual quantum of assistance available for commitment during the year will depend upon the legislative and other approval for aid in the donor countries and the progress of bilateral negotiations and signing of agreements. Such non-project aid as is available will be utilised for the import of items, such as fertilizers, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, raw materials and components for industries, spare parts etc., which are normally eligible for financing under bilateral loan agreements. Non-project aid is not allocated on a State-wise basis. The actual amount of non-project aid utilised in different States will depend on the requirements of imported items financed by such aid.

The allocation of project aid depends on the availability of approved projects in different States and their acceptability to aid-giving agencies for project lending.

Gandak Project

54. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gandak project has been commissioned and is ready for irrigation purposes;

(b) if so, the area to be irrigated by the project in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, particularly the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether purposes other than the irrigation will also be served by the project;

(d) how much of the area of Nepal territory will be irrigated;

(e) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to expand the area for irrigation under this project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The barrage is practically complete. A part of the canal system has also been completed and water has been released into the Eastern Main Canal for Kharif irrigation of about 1.5 lakh acres this year.

(b). On completion of all the canals, the Project will irrigate 28.45 lakh acres in Bihar and 7.12 lakh acres in U. P. in the Deoria and Gorakhpur districts.

(c) A hydro electric power house with an installed capacity of 15 M. W. is being built at the 9th mile of the Main Western Canal for the benefit of Nepal.

(d). 1.55 lakh acres.

(e) and (f). The technical and economic feasibility of a preliminary proposal to cover another 65000 acres in Nepal is under examination.

Seizure of Charas at Safdarjang Airport, New Delhi

55. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an air packet bound for Paris containnig charas has been seized by the Customs staff at Safdarjang airport, New Delhi on the 25th May, 1969;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the charas was kept inside a wooden statue of goddess Lakshmi;

(c) if so, whether some arrests have been made in this connection; and

(d) if not, the steps which Government are taking to prevent such abuse of gods and goddesses in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes. The seizure of charas valued at about Rs. 400/- was made on 16-5-1969.

(b) The contraband was concealed in a toy replica of goddess Lakshmi.

(c) The sender, an Australian national, was convicted by the Court to pay a fine of Rs. 500/-.

(d) Suitable action is always taken whenever such abuses come to notice. Export of antiquities from India is not permitted without licence from the Central Government.

Demands of Doctors and Nurses Working in Government Hospitals

56. SHRI M. S. OBERAI:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI RAM CHANDRA VEERAPPA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some deputations of the C. G. H. S. doctors and Nurses working in hospitals in Delhi have, during the last two months, met him to apprise Government about their difficulties vis-a-vis their demands for better service conditions;

(b) if so, their main demands and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that more benefits to Doctors/Nurses would also result in improving the standard of medical service which is complained of much deterioration in the Government hospitals and dispensaries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) The main demands of the doctors and nurses were with regard to :-

(i) leave in lieu of duty on holidays;

(ii) reduction of work load in the dispensaries;

(iii) appointment of chemists on contract for the supply of medicines to the patients;

(iv) increase in the conveyance allowance of the Medical Officers under C. G. H. S.; and

(v) introduction of a single shift system in the working of dispensaries.

The nurses demands were regarding increase in dearness allowance, city compensatory allowance and messing allowance.

The demands of doctors are under consideration in consultation with the authorities concerned.

Copies of the orders issued in respect of some demands of the junior doctors and nurses working in Delhi hospitals/hospitals under the Delhi Administration are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No.* LT—1265/69]

(c) It is hoped that improvement in the working conditions of the doctors and nurses would be reflected in an improvement in the standards of medical service in the hospitals and dispensaries.

Income Tax Payers in Kerala

57. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4130 on the 24th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government have collected the names of the top ten individuals who pay the highest Income-tax in Kerala with the amount of income assessed and tax paid in each case during 1967 and 1968;

(b) the arrears due from each of the above as on the 31st March, 1969; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The information relating to 1967-68 is available and that for 1968-69 is being collected.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected.

All the information at (a), (b) & (c) will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Memorandum by Indian Medical Association

58. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Association has sent a detailed memorandum to Government recently;

(b) if so, the main demands thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to consider their grievances favourably;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (e). A memorandum was submitted by the Association on the 1st July, 1969. A copy of this memorandum is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1266/69]. The points raised therein are being examined.

Completion of the Rajasthan Canal

59. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :

SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Members of Parliament had recently called on the Prime Minister urging the early completion of the Rajasthan Canal;

(b) if so, the specific demands made by them;

(c) the steps Government are taking to ensure early completion of the Rajasthan canal and whether to that end Government have decided to give additional aid for the Project; if so, the details of such a decision; and

(d) when the canal is likely to be completed as a result of the intensified effort to that end ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The specific demand relating to Rajasthan Canal made by them was that additional funds, over and above the Fourth Five Year Plan allocations, be provided for execution of the Canal and that Government of India should take over its execution as a National Project.

(c) and (d). The question of providing additional funds for the Rajasthan Canal during the Forth Five Year Plan has already been taken up with the Planning Commission. The question of allocation of additional outlay for Rajasthan Canal Project in the Fourth Plan will, however, be examined by the Planning Commission after the award of the Fifth Finance Commission has been received by them.

Income Tax Arrears

60. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI KARTIK ORAON :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two year programme has been laid down with a view to clearing the backlog of Income tax cases and to liquidate the huge accumulation of Income-tax arrears;

(b) if so, the details of this programme;

(c) whether at the 16th Annual General Meeting of the All-India Federation of Income Tax Gazetted Services Associations held in May this year, ways and means were discussed to implement research programme;

(d) if so, the decisions taken at this session in this regard; and

(e) the latest estimate about the accumulation of Income-tax arrears at the end of June, 1969 and how it compares with such arrears at the end of June, 1968 and June, 1967 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SATHI) : (a) and (b). For clearing the backlog of Income-tax cases, a target was fixed in 1968 that the arrear asssessments to be carried forward as on 31-3-1969 should not be more then 2/3rds of the arrears brought forward as on 1-4-1968. In respect of the financial year 1969-70, the All India target of disposal of assessments has been fixed at 39 lakhs, that is about 5 lakhs more assessments than those disposed of during 1968-69. The programme is intended to clear by and large the backlog of Income-tax cases by 31-3-1971. Although a number of steps have been taken recently to expedite the recovery of Income-tax arrears it is not

possible to fix a programme for their liquidation by any definite date.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) The question does not arise.

(e) The latest information regarding the position of arrears of Income-tax as well as gross demand outstanding is available upto 31st March, 1969. The comparative position as on 31st March, 1967, 31st March, 1968 and 31st March, 1969 is under :

(Figures in crores of rupees)

Period ending	*Gross demand outstanding*	*Amount of arrears of Income-tax*
31st March, 1967*	515.25	357.63*
31st March, 1968	622.61	374.52
31st March, 1969	774.40	435.49

*. Includes amounts already collected but the adjustments of advance tax are still pending and the amounts for which extension of time for payment of tax has been granted by Income-tax Officer or other Income-tax authority.

Shortage of Water in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

61. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been complaints from the residents of Ramakrishnapuram Delhi about shortage of water during the summer month;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no uniformity in the hours when water runs through the taps in the different sectors;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is 24 hours water supply in the multi-storeyed flats and other houses in the N. D. M. C. area of the Ring Road opposite to Rama Krishnapuram, while the water taps in Rama Krishnapuram remain dry for most part of the day and the pressure is too low for water to reach even on first floor; and

(d) if so, why this disparity in the matter of even this basic amenity to different sections of the Government employees living in different sectors of the same area and the steps proposed to be taken to remove it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The supply of water in the multi-storeyed flats in the New Delhi Municipal Committee area of the Ring Road opposite to Ramakrishnapuram is also restricted to fixed hours as is the case with other quarters in Ramakrishnapuram.

(d) The variation in the supply of water in different sectors of Ramakrishnapuram including the multi-storeyed flats is due to the variation in the pressure from the main of the two local bodies from which water is supplied. To meet the water shortage in the South Delhi areas, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have taken up a scheme known as 'Kailash reservoir scheme' which is expected to be completed within the next 2 to 3 years. It is expected that with the completion of this scheme, the position would improve.

Electric Connections in the Sectors of R. K. Puram New Delhi

62. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electric connections have not been given to some of the quarters of new sectors of Ramakrishnapuram in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that street lighting also has not been provided in new sectors like sector 10, 11 and 12 so far, and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in providing this basic civic amenity to this major Government built colony for the Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Except for one quarter in Sector XII which is unoccupied, D. E. S. U. have given electric connections to all other quarters in Sectors VIII, IX and XII.

(b) Street lighting has been provided in sectors 11 and 12. Sector 10 is yet to be developed.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Parks in Government Colonies in Delhi.

63. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of open spaces in Shriniwaspuri, Andrewsganj and Ramakrishnapuram (Delhi) reserved for development as playgrounds and parks and their locations and position, colony-wise;

(b) how many of them have been developed colony-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that because of the control of Works and Housing Ministry on these plots—Delhi Municipal Corporation cannot develop them, and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to see that the development and maintenance of parks and playgrounds in these colonies falling within Delhi Municipal Corporation, is entrusted entirely to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and necessary funds are given to it so that these parks and playgrounds could be quickly developed and maintained properly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) A statement showing the total number of plots and their colony-wise locations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1267/69]

(b) The plots meant for parks have been developed. Seven plots shown as play grounds are yet to be developed.

(c) and (d). The question of entrusting the development of the undeveloped plots and maintenance of plots already developed to the Delhi Municipal Corporation will be examined.

रामकृष्णपुरम दिल्ली का केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग का पूछताछ कार्यालय

64. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ५ सितम्बर, १९६८ को दिल्ली के रामकृष्णपुरम सैक्टर २ में स्थित केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पूछताछ कार्यालय के मजदूरों को कल्याण समिति के कार्यकर्ताओं ने पीटा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कार्यकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के किसी उच्च अधिकारी ने इस सम्बन्ध में गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय से शिकायत की थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय

में राज्य मंत्रीः (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) रामकृष्णपुरम, सैक्टर II के केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय के बेलदार और रामकृष्णपुरम क्लास IV रैज़ीडैन्टस ऐसोसियेशन के उप-प्रधान की बीच झगड़ा हुआ जिसमें हाथापाई हुई ।

(ख) क्योंकि क्षेत्र के व्योवृद्ध लोगों के हस्तक्षेप से मामला शान्ति पूर्वक ढंग से तय हो गया, अतएव कोई कार्यवाही आवश्यक नहीं समझी गई ।

(ग) रामकृष्णपुरम सैक्टर II, क्लास IV रैजीडैन्ट्स वैलफेयर ऐसोसियेशन के प्रधान की ओर से गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा प्राप्त हुए अभ्यावेदन, जिसमें केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध एकतरफा अभियोग थे, के प्रत्युतर में मुख्य इंजीनियर (नई दिल्ली जोन) ने, उस मंत्रालय को एक रिपोर्ट भेजी ।

(घ) क्योंकि मुख्य इन्जीनियर की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया कि मामला शान्ति पूर्वक सुलझ गया है, ऐसा लगता है कि गृह-मंत्रालय ने इस पर और आगे कार्यवाही करना उचित नहीं समझा । उन्होंने मुख्य इन्जीनियर के रिपोर्ट को एक प्रति रामाकृष्णपुरम सैक्टर II, क्लास IV रैजीडेन्ट्स वैलफेयर एसोसियेशन के प्रधान को सूचना के लिये भेज दी थी ।

मानव स्वास्थ्य पर धूम्रपान के कुप्रभाव

65. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री सझियान :
श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :
श्री जय सिंह :
श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :
श्री शिवचरन लाल :
श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान २३ मई, १९६९ के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि अमरीका में टेलीविजन पर सिगरेटों के सभी विज्ञापनों के साथ यह चेतावनी देना अनिवार्य है कि धूम्रपान स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है और इससे कैंसर, हृदयरोग, काली खांसी तथा अन्य ऐसे रोग लग सकते हैं जिनसे मृत्यु हो सकती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जनता के स्वास्थ्य के हित में धूम्रपान घटाने के लिए इसी प्रकार के उपाय करने का सरकार का विचार है और क्या सरकार सिगरेट के पेकेटों पर इस प्रकार की चेतावनी अनिवार्य करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री ब० सू० मूर्त्ति : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने सिगरेट विज्ञापनों के बारे में एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने की सूचना दी है और उसी सन्दर्भ में इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

भूटान में जिप्सम के निक्षेपों का सर्वेक्षण

66. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूटान में जिप्सम निक्षेपों के सर्वेक्षण के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ख) भूटान के जिप्सम को निकालने तथा उसके उपयोग सम्बन्धी परियोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) व्यधन के द्वारा विस्तृत अधः स्तल समन्वेषण प्रगति पर है ।

(ख) जिप्सम के निकाले जाने तथा उसके उपयोग के प्रश्न पर विचार समन्वेषण के परिणाम ज्ञात हो जाने के उपरान्त किया जायेगा।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना

67. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित किये जाने के प्रस्ताव हैं तथा सिन्दरी के अनुसंधान तथा विकास विभाग को इनमें से कितने कारखानों का डिजायन तैयार करने, निर्माण करने तथा उन्हें स्थापित करने का कार्य सौंपा जायेगा।

(ख) इस विभाग द्वारा सभी कारखानों की स्थापना न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) भविष्य में भारी मांग को तथा एशियाई तथा अफ्रीकी देशों में मंडियों को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा सिन्दरी के अनुसन्धान तथा विकास विभाग को एक स्वतंत्र विभाग में परिवर्तित करने तथा उस के शीघ्र विकास और विस्तार में विलम्ब किये जाने के क्या कारण है?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा०रा० चव्हाण): (क) वर्तमान यूनिटों के विस्तार कार्य को शामिल करते हुए, सात उर्वरक कारखाने इस समय निर्माणाधीन हैं, इनमें से 6 सरकारी क्षेत्र और एक गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में है। इसके अलावा नौ परियोजनाएं सिद्धान्त रुप में स्वीकार की गई हैं किन्तु इनमें से कितनी चौथी योजना अवधि में कार्यान्वित हो जायेंगी, इस बारे में अभी मालूम नहीं है। इन नौ परियोजनाओं में से एक सरकारी क्षेत्र और शेष 8 गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में है। भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का आयोजन और विकास प्रभाग उक्त निगम द्वारा स्थापित किये जा रहे तीन यूनिटों के रूपांकन और इन्जीनियरिंग कार्य के लिए यथा सम्भव उत्तरदायी होगा। उक्त प्रभाग सरकारी क्षेत्र में केरल में स्थापित की जा रही एक परियोजना के रुपांकन एवं इन्जीनियरिंग कार्य में भी सांझी है। भारतीय उर्वरक निगम द्वारा भविष्य में स्थापित किये जाने वाले कारखानों का रुपांकन एवं इन्जीनियरिंग कार्य आयोजन एवं विकास प्रभाग को, यथा सम्भव सौंपा जायेगा।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र में सन्यन्त्रों के रुपांकन एवं इन्जीनियरिंग कार्य की अधिक वचन बद्धताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए आयोजना तथा विकास प्रभाग इस समय गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में परियोजनाओं के वैसे कार्य को हाथ में लेने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

(ग) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का आयोजन एवं विकास प्रभाग उक्त निगम के आधीन एक अलग यूनिट के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है, इसका महा प्रबन्धक, बजट आदि अलग है। जब इस प्रकार की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी उक्त प्रभाग का विस्तार किया जायेगा।

पेट्रोलियम एवं कोक शोधक परियोजना

68. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के पेट्रोल शोधक कारखानों के पेट्रोलियम कोक के लिए शोधक परियोजना बनाने और उसे एल्यूमीनियम कारखानों को बेचने के संबंध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) सरकार अपने कोक का शोधन करने के लिये कब तक अपना प्रबन्ध कर लेगी और किसी गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखाने को

शोधन करने के लिये कच्चा कोक देना बन्द कर देगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) :

(क) बरौनी शोधक कारखाने में पैट्रोलियम कोक निस्तापन के लिये संयंत्र स्थापित करने की परियोजना की कार्यान्विति की जा रही है। भारतीय तेल निगम भावी ग्राहकों के साथ प्रारम्भिक ठेके कर रहा है ।

(ख) बरौनी शोधक कारखाने के कोक निस्तापन संयंत्र के 1970 के मध्य तक चालू हो जाने की संभावना और इस में शोधनशाला का कच्चा कोक प्रचुर मात्रा में इस्तेमाल होगा ।

वर्तमान करार के अनुसार गोहाटी शोधनशाला का कच्चा कोक इंडिया कर्जन लिमिटेड को बेचा जाता है ।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की आरक्षित पदों पर पदोन्नति

69. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री 12 मई, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9238 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन अन्य कार्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । [**देखिये संख्या** LT-1268/93]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

General Provident Fund

70. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of General Provident Fund where missing credits have not been sorted out as yet in the case of Government of India Officers (Gazetted);

(b) the amount lying un-adjusted so far and for how long;

(c) the steps the Accountant General proposes to take to clear up such pending cases; and

(d) whether there can be some better method evolved by his Ministry to avoid such hardships caused to Government servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Information is not readily available.

(d) Under standing instructions special atention is paid to the work of completion of the G.P.F. Accounts and the work of tracing and posting of missing credits is attended to as expeditiously as possible.

Rehabilitation of Residents of Raichur District on account of Seepages of Tungabhadra in Bandihariapur.

71. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of Bandihariapur village in Koppal Taluk of Raichur District of Mysore State were decided to be rehabilitated on account of heavy seepage of Tungabhadra Main Canal Water;

(b) if so, when this decision was taken;

(c) whether any lands have been acquired and amount paid;

(d) if so, the date and amount of acquisition; and

(e) the reasons for this inordinate delay and exposing the villagers to all sorts of miseries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWA RPRASAD): (a) to (e). The information is awaited from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt.

Hagri Bommanahalli Project in Bellary District (Mysore)

72. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hagribommanahalli Project (Irrigation) in Bellary District of Mysore State is completed;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) when the project was sanctioned and the original estimated amount and the extent of acreage envisaged;

(d) how many times the estimates were revised and the year and the details of amounts revised; and

(e) how much amount has been spent on this project so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hirenala Project, Mysore

73. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Hirenala Project in Bailhongal Taluk of Belgaum District in Mysore State is slowed down;

(b) when the project was sanctioned and the details of extent of irrigation envisaged and the estimated expenditure involved;

(c) the amount so far spent, year-wise since its inception and the reason for slowing down the project; and

(d) when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Refining of Crude by Burmah Shell and ESSO

74. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Burmah-Shell and Esso Refineries at Bombay are refining more crude oil than their approved capacities; and

(b) if so, under what circumstances these refineries were allowed to refine crude in excess of their licensed capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Since 1963, the Burmah-Shell and Esso refineries have been authorised to operate at capacities in excess of the licensed ones to meet the increased demands of petroleum products.

मुसलमानों में परिवार नियोजन

75. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :**
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री कार्तिक ओंराव :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहरादून स्थित परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र ने यह बताया है कि परिवार नियोजन तथा लूप पहनाने का कार्यक्रम मुसलमान समुदाय में आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि वे इस कार्यक्रम का विरोध करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम केवल हिन्दू तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के परिवारों के लिए क्रियान्वित किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो परिवार नियोजन उपाय अपनाने वाले मुसलमानों, हिन्दुओं तथा अनुसूचित जातियों का अनुपात क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार सब जातियों के लिये परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम लागू करने के संबंध में उपायों पर विचार करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है जिसे प्राप्त होते ही सदन में प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं । कार्यक्रम के अपनाने से सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों का हिसाब समुदाय-वार नहीं रखा जाता है। फिर भी, अनेक स्थानीय अध्ययनों की उपलब्ध सूचना से पता चलता है कि सभी समुदायों के लोग लगभग अपनी जनसंख्या के अनुरूप ही परिवार नियोजन की सेवाओं का उपयोग करते हैं।

(घ) भारत में परिवार नियोजन आन्दोलन सभी समुदायों को पहले ही समान रूप से लागू और उपलब्ध है। यह बौद्धिक, वैज्ञानिक और स्वैच्छिक आधार पर चलाया गया है । यह कार्यक्रम सार रूप से सभी समुदायों के लोगों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास से सम्बन्धित है।

मिट्टी के तेल का चोरबाजार में बेचा जाना

76. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागरिक संभरण विभाग ने जिन व्यक्तियों को मिट्टी के तेल के लाईसेंस दिये हैं उनमें से कुछ व्यक्ति अपने लाईसेंसों का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं और मिट्टी के तेल को दिल्ली से बाहर चोरबाजारी से बेच रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या पिछले एक वर्ष में सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) ऐसा कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं लाया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Investment in Public Sector

77. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change has taken place in the investment policy in Public Sector

vis-a-vis the 1968 policy and if so, what changes have been introduced;

(b) the extent of equity capital as well as the loan and advances of the Public Sector at present; and

(c) the percentage of return during 1968-69 on the investments and what is expected in the next and subsequent years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C SETHI) : (a) The 1968 policy referred to by the Honourable Member is not clear. As regards investment in Public Sector, the policy continues to be that all investment decisions should be based on the scrutiny of comprehensive Feasibility Studies/Detailed Project Reports, prepared as thoroughly as possible covering all the technical, economic, commercial and financial aspects.

(b) and (c). At the end of 1967-68, which is the latest year for which the accounts of all the Central Government undertakings are available, the total investment in these enterprises was Rs. 3,333 crores, comprising Rs. 1,633 crores as equity and Rs. 1,700 crores as loan. In addition, the loans taken by the enterprises under cash credit arrangements for working capital purposes, amounted to Rs. 200 crores. The position regarding return from the investment in these enterprises in respect of 1967-68 is indicated in the "Annual Report on the Working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for the year 1967-68" laid on the Table of the House on 13-5-1969. No estimate of return is available for 1968-69 and the subsequent years.

Requirement of Doctors and Nurses in India

78. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of doctors and nurses in the country and how many dispensaries do not have any doctors and nurses;

(b) the schemes of the Fourth Five Year Plan under which the Government have made provision for removing the shortage of doctors and nurses;

(c) whether Government made any survey to find out why people do not like to adopt nursing and medical profession and if so, the result thereof; and

(d) what Government propose to do in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) the total requirement of doctors and nurses on the basis of population is estima- ted at 170870 and 120000 respectively by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

At the end of March 1969, 352 out of 4919 Primary Health Centres were without doctors. Information regarding vacancies in the posts of doctors and nurses in the dispensaries is not available.

(b) The schemes for the training of doctors and nurses will be in the State sector in the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to start ten more Medical Colleges in the Fourth Plan to increase the admission capacity of the existing Medical Colleges which is about 12000 by 1500 more. Similarly, facilities for the the training of nurses are also proposed to be augmented so as to train 8000 more nurses during the Fourth Plan period.

(c) No survey of this nature has been made but so far as the Government are aware, there is an increasing trend in the country fór training for the medical and nursing professions.

(d) Does not arise.

Representation of Himachal Pradesh on Bhakra Control Board

79. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that people of Himachal Pradesh are faced with difficulties because of un-reasonable attitude of Bhakra Control Board, although the project is on the Himachal Pradesh soil;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are differences between the Himachal Pradesh Government and the Bhakra Control Board;

(c) whether Government propose to give representation to Himachal Pradesh on the Bhakra Control Board and if so, when the decision is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No differences have been reported between the Himachal Pradesh Government and the Bhakra Management Board.

(c) Himachal Pradesh is already represented on the Bhakra Management Board by its Chief Engineer, Multi-purpose Projects and Power.

(d) Does not arise.

Hindustan Insecticides Limited New Delhi

80. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working results for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1969 of Hindustan Insecticides Limited have been seen by him and whether any progress or deterioration has been reported;

(b) whether the working of the Company is comparatively better than the past years or not, the total amount of profit and loss, production, sale, export and stock inventories;

(c) whether during the last three years the Company was being run by the same set of officers, if so, the names of Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary indicating for how long they have been in that position alongwith their pay and allowances and from where they have come there; and

(d) the steps taken during the last year to cradicate shortcomings of the past and whether anything is done in order to build up the reputation and image of the Company among the Public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No; the accounts are being finalised and the annual report and the audited balance sheet will be submitted to Government after their approval at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company to be held in September, 1969.

(b) In view of reply to (a), comparison is not possible at the stage.

(c) The required information is as under:-

Name	Designation	Since when	Salary	Remarks
1. Shai K. P. Madhavan Nair	Chairman	27.9.1965 (appointment renewable on yearly basis.	Honorary	Non-official
2. Shri Mohd. Fazal	Managing Director	15.12.1965	Rs. 2,500 in the scale of 2000-100-2500	Industrial Management Pool Officer

Name	Designation	Science when	Salary	Remark
3. Shri G. S. Chandekar	Secretary	11.3.1966	Rs. 1100 in the scale of 1100-50-1400	Industrial Management Pool Officer

(d) Does not arise. The company has made steady progress during the three years and shown satisfactory working results.

Morarka Committee on L.I.C.

81. SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI J. M. BISWAS:
SHRI K. HALDER:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received the report of the Morarka Committee on the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations made in the report; and

(c) how many of them have been accepted by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the summary of the main conclusions and recommendations contained in the report were laid on the Table of the House on 12th May, 1969.

(c) The report is under consideration of Government.

National Board of Nutrition for Children

82. SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government propose to constitute a National Board of Nutrition for children;

(b) if so, the main purpose of this board: and

(c) the other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) (a) to (c). A Working Group has been constituted by the Planning Commission for the co-ordination of Nutrition Policy and Programmes in respect of all vulnerable sections of the population including children. There is no proposal for the constitution of a separate Nutrition Board for children.

Gold Reserves in Assam

83 SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI D.N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the preliminary investigations have established the existence of rich gold reserves in Mawahlang area in Assam;

(b) if so, when a thorough survey is likely to be made in this area;

(c) whether Government have taken the possession of the area and Geologists have been directed to have an immediate trending and drilling in the area; and

(d) if so, how far they have been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) No, Sir. The State Government of Assam who have carried out the investigations, have reported that only traces of gold were detected during the preliminary investigation in the area.

(b) Detailed investigation of the mineralised zone has been initiated in the area during 1968-69 field season by the Government of Assam.

(c) No, Sir. The question of taking possession of the area will arise after establishing sizeable reserves of gold ore. The State Government have already deputed Geologists to carry out detailed investigation by trenching and test drilling.

(d) Out of 22 rock samples analysed, only 3 samples are reported to have shown gold values ranging from 0.8 gms. to 6.2 gms. of gold per metric tonne of rock.

Mine Owners in Mysore State

84 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of mine owners operating in Chikka Nai Kanahall Taluk in Tumkur District and Hiryur, Hosadurga taluka in Chitradurga districts in Mysore State;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are some complaints against some mine-owners for cheating Government in the payment of royalty and other taxes;

(c) whether Government have conducted an inquiry against those mine-owners; and

(d) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Polyester Fibre Plant in Punjab

85. SHRI M. S. OBEROI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have submitted a proposal to the Central Government for the setting up of a Polyester Fibre Plant in that state ; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. submitted an application under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for a polyester plant.

(b) The matter is still under consideration of Government.

Smuggling of Gold and Watches

86. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of smuggling of gold and watches have considerably increased during the year 1968-69 as compared to the last two years ;

(b) if so, the number of persons apprehended during the same period and how many of them were prosecuted and convicted during the same period who were involved in smuggling cases as referred in part (a) above; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government to minimise the smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) It is very difficult to say whether smuggling of gold and watches has increased during the year 1968-69. However the value of gold and watches seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during the last three years is given below :—

Year	Value of gold seized (at the international monetary rate) (Approx.)	Value of watches seized. (Approx.)
1966-67	Rs.192 lakhs	Rs. 126 lakhs
1967-68	Rs. 532 ,,	Rs. 186 ,,
1968-69	Rs. 386 ,,	Rs. 248 ,,

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Preventive staff have been redeployed to exercise better control over vulnerable areas. Confiscated Arab dhows have been put on patrol duty. Hovercrafts have been tried out in Indian waters in order to acquire them. Customs Act has been amended to facilitate detection of smuggled goods. Arrangements have also been made for better coordination and collection of intelligence.

Sale and Repurchased Price of Units

87. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India has raised the sale price of units in the month of May, 1969 ;

(b) whether repurchase price has also been increased and if so, to what extent ; and

(c) the reasons for the increase in the unit price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The sale price of units was raised from Rs. 10.80 to Rs. 10.85 per unit with effect from 19th May, 1969.

(b) The repurchase price was also raised from Rs. 10.40 to Rs. 10.45 per unit with effect the same date.

(c) The sale price of units was raised from time to time to take into account the improvement in the value of the underlying securities of the Trust, as well as accrual of further income since the previous fixation of the price.

Aid from International Development Association

88. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be plea-

sed to state :

(a) whether India has sought aid from International Development Association for a series of projects;

(b) whether India has sought aid for non-projects to meet the maintenance import requirements of industries ; and

(c) the details of the aid sought from the International Development Association during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. Requests have been made for assistance for irrigation projects, agricultural projects and the Railway development programme. These are under various stages of consideration.

(b) A request for non-project assistance for maintenance imports is under preparation.

Finance Minister's Meeting with Film Industry

89. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI S. XAVIER :
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that leaders of film industry met him in May this year to discuss the difficulties faced by the film industry;

(b) the salient features of the discussion and the points raised therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the points raised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The representatives of Film Producers' Guild of India Limited, Bombay, had a meeting with the Deputy Prime Minister in May, 1969 and submitted a momorandum dated 29th May, 1969 dealing with various problems concerning the film industry. The points raised include the following :

(i) Relief in excise duty on colour films.

(ii) Permission to allow clearance of prints of Cinematograph films exclusively meant for export without having to deposit any excise duty.

(iii) Extension of the annuity scheme to film producers and directors.

(iv) Introduction of a scheme of annuity insurance or deferred payment to artistes, music directors etc.

(v) Facilities for promotion of exports.

(c) The position in respect of the above points is given below seriatim.

(i) The effective rates of excise duty on colour films cleared in excess of the first 35 prints of each picture have been reduced with effect from 27th June, 1969 by 5 to 25 paise per metre depending on its length/width. Complete exemption from excise duty has also been granted to prints of colour films cleared 12 months after certification.

(ii) Under the existing procedure, prints of exposed films can be exported without payment of excise duty on execution of a bond with surety or security/bank guarantee.

(iii) & (iv) These points are under consideration of the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

(v) Facilities are provided to members of the Film Industry for participation at International Film Festivals, location shooting abroad, etc. Advance import licensing is also permitted against anticipated exports.

Indus Commission Report

90. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would lay on the Table of the House the report submitted by the Indus Commission after its meeting in Islamabad;

(b) who represents India on this Commission and expenditure incurred on it annually;

(c) how many times the Commission meets during a year and how the agenda for a particular meeting is prepared; and

(d) the useful purpose it has served so far ?

Statement

Year	Annual Expenditure
1961-62	Rs. 16,365
1962-63	Rs. 14,909
1963-64	Rs. 22,824
1964-65	Rs. 17,949
1965-66	Rs. 11,461
1966-67	Rs. 16,215
1967-68	Rs. 16,439
1968-69	Rs. 28,991
1969-70 (upto May 1969)	Rs. 2,715

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Annual Report for the year ended on 31st March, 1969 submitted by the Permanent Indus Commission, is, as in the previous years, being placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The Commissioner for Indus Waters, in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power represents the Government of India on the Commission. The expenditure incurred by Government of India annually on the Commission is given in the attached statement.

(c) The number of meetings in a year depends upon the number of subjects to be discussed and the requests that either Commissioner may make for holding a meeting. The Commission has generally been meeting 3-4 times a year, alternately in India and Pakistan. Matters arising out of the Treaty which either Commissioner desires to be discussed at a particular meeting are included in the agenda.

(d) The Permanent Indus Commission has served the useful purpose in implementation of Indus Waters Treaty, 1960 which was entered between Government of India and Government of Pakistan, in a spirit of goodwill and friendship, with the help of World Bank. The purpose and functions of the Commission are to promote cooperation between the Parties in the development of waters of the Indus System of rivers. The functions of the Commission, inter-alia include taking steps to implement the provisions of Annexure H to the Treaty (supply of waters to Pakistan during the Transition Period which ends in March 1970) and undertaking tour of inspections of the rivers for ascertaining the facts connected with various developments and works on the rivers.

I. O. C. Subsidiary in Nepal

91. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHOWDHURY :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:
SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI J. MOHAMMAD IMAM :
SHRI K. M. KAUSHIK :
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI S. A. AGADI :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that a Subsidiary of the Indian Oil Corporation is going to be formed in Nepal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present arrangements for the distribution of petroleum products of Indian Oil Corporation in Nepal and what will be the new arrangements in this regard; and

(d) the pros and cons of the new arrangements and the way this will affect Indian interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) (a) to (d). The Indian Oil Corpotation Limited has formed a wholly owned subsidiary company to carry on business in countries outside India including Nepal. This will facilitate the conduct of such business more effectively and will not in any way affect Indian interests adversely. At present, the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has a sales office in Nepal, through which the marketing of Indian oil products is handled. This office would be closed down and an office of this subsidiary company will be opened there to look after the operations in Nepal.

Wealth of Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg.

92. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI SHARDANAND :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7080 on the 21st April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether an enquiry about the wealth of Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Beg in their names and in the names of their wives, sons, daughters and sons-in-law and its source has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to expedite the collection of the requisite information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The enquiries are still going on.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Notices under the Wealth Tax Act have been issued to the various persons.

The returns have not yet been received. They will be scrutinised when received. In case there is any unaccounted for acquisition of wealth, it will be brought to assessment and other necessary action under the law will be taken.

Collection of Evaded Income-Tax.

93. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in response to an appeal made by the Income-Tax Department for public cooperation for recovery of evaded Income-Tax, there has been any response from the public;

(b) if so, the amount of Income-Tax recovered during the last three years as a result of public cooperation, the time taken to dispose of such type of cases and to finalise rewards to the informants;

(c) whether any such cooperation has come from Orissa; and

(d) if so, the amount recovered during the last three years and the amount of reward money paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is not readily available and its collection will involve enormous time and labour. As regards the time taken to dispose of cases where informers give information, it depends upon the type of information given. So far as rewards are concerned, they can be given only after the cases are finalised and additional tax is realised or its realisation poses no difficulty.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The amount of tax recovered during the last three years as a result of information given by informers and rewards paid to them is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Location of Income Tax Office at Dhenkanal, Orissa

94. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now finalised the location of the Income Tax Office at Dhenkanal, Orissa;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Income-tax Office at Dhenkanal, at Orissa, has been opened with effect from the 1st July, 1969.

Achievements through I. U. C. D. for Curbing Population Growth.

95. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the IUCD programme for curbing population growth has not been as successful as expected owing to the reason that in most cases the device was not being used consistently;

(b) whether any research has been undertaken by his Ministry for providing alternative to I. U. C. D.;

(c) whether comparative benefits or otherwise of the oral pill and other foreign inventions and the I. U. C. D. have been assessed by his Ministry; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) The I. U. C. D. programme which was introduced during 1965 had an initial success which was followed by a slight setback. The programme is regaining its popularity.

(b) Research on improvement of present methods, including I. U. C. D., and development of new methods is in progress.

(c) and (d). Yes. Usefulness and effectiveness of the various methods and devices are determined on the basis of continuing evaluation through Indian Council of Medical Research. Such studies are still in progress.

Tribunal on Narmada Water Dispute

96. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI PKAKASH VIR SHASTRI:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI D. V. SINGH:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:
SHRI S. M. SOLANKI:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narmada River Water dispute has been referred to a Tribunal;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Tribunal;

(c) whether any objection has been raised by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in regard to the same and if so, the nature of objections; and

(d) the present stage of the issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Naramada Water Disputes Trtbunal has not yet been consfituted.

(c) and (d). The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh had written to the Prime Minister suggesting that futher attempts should be made to settle the dispute by negotiations. Since the Government of Gujarat are not in favour of further discussions on the subject, which has been pending for over six years, the decision to refer the dispute for adjudication stands.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में प्रगति

97. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:**
श्री श्रद्धाकर सूपकार:
श्री दी० च० शर्मा :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में कितनी अग्रेतर प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व के अनेक देशों में खाई जाने वाली कुछ गर्भ निरोधक औषधि सफलतापूर्वक प्रयोग की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने इन गोलियों का कोई परीक्षण किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) राज्यों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में हुई प्रगति इस प्रकार है:—

(1) नसबन्दी आपरेशन

(क) 1968-69 के दौरान 16,49,68 (अस्थायी)

(ख) 1969-70 के दौरान (अप्रैल और मई) 1,29,948

(ग) जब से कार्यक्रम शुरू हुआ है तब से किये गये कुल आपरेशन 60,32,656

2) **लूप प्रयोग**

(क) 1968-69 के दौरान 4,72,539 (अस्थायी)

(ख) 1969-70 के दौरान (अप्रैल और मई) 46,334

(ग) जबसे कार्यक्रम शुरू हुआ है तब से अब तक पहनाये गये कुल लूप 29,10,291

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) और (घ) जी हाँ। भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद ने खानेवाली अनेक गोलियों की क्लीनिकल जाँच-पड़ताल की है और भारत में डाक्टरी देखरेख के अधीन 12 किस्म की गोलियों के प्रयोग करने की सिफारिश की है। खानेवाली गर्भनिरोधक गोली सम्बन्धी 256 मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएं शुरू कर दी गई हैं और उनसे प्राप्त रिपोर्टों का विश्लेषण किया जा रहा है।

प्रधान मंत्री के लिये नया निवास स्थान

98. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:**
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल:
श्री रामचरण:

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) तीसरे प्रधान मंत्री निवास स्थान के निर्माण के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अब भी तीन मूर्ति हाऊस को प्रधान मंत्री का निवास स्थान बनाने के बारे में द्विविधा में है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या बाधायें आ रहीं हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) प्रधान मंत्री के नए सरकारी निवास स्थान से संबंधित कार्य अभी भी आयोजना की स्थिति में है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। राष्ट्रपति भवन के अहाते में प्रधान मंत्री के नए सरकारी निवास स्थान के निर्माण का निर्णय सरकार ने ले लिया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Non-Profitable Working of Public Undertakings

99. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in his Press Conference on the 22nd May, 1969 he referred to the non-profitable working of Public Sector Industries and that the deficiencies have now been realised by Government;

(b) if so, the nature of deficiencies that Government have recognised;

(c) whether attention of Government was drawn to all or some of the deficiencies in the past by various Study Teams and Committees; and

(d) the reasons for not taking immediate appropriate action in the past to remove the deficiencies and the steps now proposed to set them right so that the undertakings may be worked in a way to yield profits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) At a Press Conference on the 22nd May, 1969, the Union Finance Minister

inter alia referred to the profitability of Public Enterprises, and also indicated that steps are being taken to set right the deficiency, wherever they exist, in the operation of these enterprises.

(b) The factors which militate against the attaiment of optimum efficiency by some Public Enterprises and also the measures taken to remedy these deficiencies are indicated in the Document entitled "Public Sector Enterprises—A Memorandum", circulated along with the Budget documents on 28.2.1969.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have all along tried to improve the working of public enterprises by adopting various measures like giving greater autonomy to public enterprises, putting in people successful in the field of management in charge of major public enterprises, removing chief executives who have not proved successful, assisting in introducing modern management techniques in operation of public enterprises, etc. It has always been Government's intention that public enterprises shall run in such a manner that they may fulfill all their objectives, including profit objective.

Excise Duty on Grey Textile Manufacturers

100. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the past, excise duty was the lowest on grey textile manufactures and that the duty increased with the processing methods involved;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under the new *ad valorem* duty on certain specified categories of cloth no such distinction is maintained and that the distinction continues in respect of other non-specified qualities which are under specific duties; and

(c) the reasons for removing the distinctions when *ad valorem* duty was thought of for certain categories and whether Government would like to examine to matter afresh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The *ad valorem* duty was introduced for certain varieties of cotton fabrics having regard to the fact that before the budget when these varieties were being assessed at specific rates, they bore a low incidence of duty as compared to other fabrics of that price range. There is presently no proposal to change the pattern of levy on these costly varieties of cotton fabrics.

Tata Fertilizer Project

101. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHARA:
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM:
SHRI G. C. NAIK:
SHRI S. XAVIER:
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:
SHRI S. M. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Tatas for setting up a fertilizer factory at Mithapur has been finally dropped;

(b) if so, the reasons that weighed against the proposal;

(c) if not, whether Government have taken final decision in regard to setting up of the Tata project and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and at what stage the matter rests and how long more it is likely to take for a decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No final decision has been taken.

(d) The proposal contains some special features which require to be examined carefully from all angles. The promoters have also indicated that are contemplating some revisions. It is not possible to indicate when a final decision will be taken.

Electrification of Bhakra Village

102. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhakra Village which lent its name to the mighty Bhakra Dam still remains unelectrified; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Directions were given to electrify the Bhakra village three months back. Work is in progress.

Supply of Barrels by M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company to Indian Oil Corporation.

103. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6301 on the 14th April, 1969 and state:

(a) Whether Government have since collected all the information;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how much time it is likely to take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The required information is given below :-

In terms of the Purchase Order, the party was committed to supply 2,50,000 number of barrels, a part of which could be obtained out of IOC's steel. In view of this, while the arbitrator's award mentioned that Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company cannot be relieved of their obligation to supply the balance quantity of barrels, it did not alter the terms of the Purchase Order as to the source of steel out of which barrels were to be fabricated.

The Indian Oil Corporation do not have information regarding the barrels supplied by M/s. H. G. E. C. to other oil companies. They informed the I.O.C., that they were not getting cold rolled steel.

The Indian Oil Corporation and M/s. H.G.E.C. reached a settlement after the arbitrator's award under which Indian Oil Corporation was to supply to H.G.E.C. steel to the extent of 75,267 barrels and HGEC was to supply 36,000 barrels from their own cold rolled steel before 31st December, 1968 subject to availability of steel with the fabricators. As against 36,000 numbers M/s. H.G.E.C. supplied only 15,079 numbers from their own cold rolled steel upto 31st December, 1968. For the balance, they advised that they had not been getting enough quantity of cold rolled steel and they would supply cold rolled steel barrels as and when rolled steel was made available to them. Considering the urgency of their requirements and to avail of HGEC's low fabrication rate, the I.O.C. decided to supply their own steel for the balance quantity of 20,921 barrels yet to be delivered by 31.12.1968. No breach of agreement if involved and no privilege was shown to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Gauge Steel Sheets by Oil Refineries.

104. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be

pleased to state :

(a) the specifications and sizes of 24 gause steel sheets imported by each Oil Refinery during the years 1966 to 1968 for the manufacture of bitumen drums;

(b) the C.I.F. price per ton paid by each of these Refineries for import of such sheets during these years;

(c) the average numbers of bitumen drums manufactured by M/s. Burmah-Shell Refineries out of one metric tonne of such imported steel sheets; and

(d) the average numbers of bitumen drums received by M/s. Esso Standard Refinery Co., and Caltex Refineries from the fabricators out of one metric tonne of such imported bitumen drum sheets supplied by these Refineries to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Details given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—1269/69]

(c) The number of drums manufactured out of one tonne of imported steel separately is not available. However the actual number of drums manufactured per tonne out of both imported and indigenous steel during 1966—68 are as under :—

1966	98.93
1967	92.06
1968	97.38

(d) The average numbers of bitumen drums obtained out of one tonne of steel by M/s. Esso Standard and Caltex Refineries are 94 and 97 respectively.

Consumption and Requirement of Bronze

105. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of bronze consumed and actual requirements in the country during the year 1968-69;

(b) the quantity imported and quantity produced indigenously during the same period; and

(c) the likely saving in consumption of bronze with the indigenous production of a new substitute product called "Silvery Bronze" which has now been patented as Indian Patent Specification No. 87430 and which has been given a National Award by the Inventions Promotion Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Smuggling of Gold From Dubai in Persian Gulf

106. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in the Hindustan Times dated the 31st May, 1969 where-in it has been stated that Gold worth $ 150 million and other goods are smuggled annually into India from Dubai, the tiny trucial Sheikhdom in the Persian Gulf ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to curb the illegal traffic of smuggling into India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The problem of smuggling into and out of India has been engaging the attention of the Government.

Intensified measures are being taken all over the country for preventing smuggling. Better vigilance is also being exercised in the coastal areas supported by better collection of intelligence, redeployment of staff etc. Recently the Customs Act, 1962 has also been amended for facilitating the detection of smuggled articles.

वर्ष 1968-69 में सम्पति कर का लगाया जाना

108. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **वित** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर 1968-69 में सम्पति कर लगाया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सम्पत्ति कर लगाने और वसूल करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों को सौंपने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) देश में जिन व्यक्तियों ने अपनी धन-कर की विवरणियां स्वेच्छा से दाखिल की हैं अथवा जिनके विरुद्ध धन-कर अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 14 (2) के अन्तर्गत कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1968-69 के लिए नोटिस जारी किए गये हैं, उनकी संख्या 1,05,934 हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

राज्यों द्वारा करों की वसूली

109. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आय-कर और सम्पदा शुल्क निर्धारित करने और वसूल करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों को सौंपने का सरकार का विचारहै; और

(ख) यदि हां तो किस तारीख से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) संविधान के अधीन, कृषि सम्बन्धी आय के अतिरिक्त अन्य आय पर कर और कृषि भूमि के अतिरिक्त अन्य परिसम्पतियों पर सम्पदा शुल्क केवल संसद द्वारा लगाया जा सकता है, किसी राज्य विधान सभा द्वारा नहीं लगाया जा सकता। संविधान के अनुसार, कृषि-भूमि पर सम्पदा शुल्क, राज्यों द्वारा लगाये जाने योग्य है परन्तु पश्चिम बंगाल तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्यों के अलावा अन्य सब राज्यों में, राज्य विधान सभाओं द्वारा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 252 के अन्तर्गत, इस सम्बन्ध में पास किये गये संकल्पों के अनुसरण में वह शुल्क संसद द्वारा लगाया जा रहा है और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वसूल किया जा रहा है। इस संवैधानिक स्थिति को देखते हुए, आय-कर और सम्पदा शुल्क लगाने तथा वसूल करने का काम राज्यों को सौंपने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है, वर्तमान प्रणाली प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से सन्तोषजनक कार्य कर रही है। एकरूपता के लिये भी वर्तमान प्रणाली को जारी रखना आवश्यक है।

सिंचाई के लिये बिजली की समान दरें

110. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये कृषकों को बिजली किस दर पर दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी राज्यों में समान दर लागू करने का है ; और

(ग) कौन कौन से राज्य बिजली की लाईन कुओं तक ले जाने का खर्च किसानों से वसूल करते है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिधेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) राज्य बिजली बोर्ड किसानों को कृषि-उद्देश्यों

के लिए बिजली उन दरों पर सप्लाई करते हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिखाई गई है। पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। **देखिये संख्या** LT/1270/69

(ख) इस समय यह संभव नही होगा कि लागू किए जाने वाली दरों में सभी राज्यों में समरुपता लाई जा सके। इस प्रकार का कोई भी कदम उठाने से पहले अखिल भारतीय भिड बनाया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) हरियाणा के अलावा बाकी सब राज्य सर्विस कनेक्शन शुल्क भिन्न भिन्न दरों से वसूल करते हैं।

Reduction in Financial Help From I. M. F.

111. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the International Monetary Fund has decided to cut down financial help to India and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the sources from which India hopes to get financial help and whether these sources have stipulated any conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b). We hope to get development assistance from international institutions like the World Bank and from friendly countries. The terms and conditions on which assistance is available vary and depend on the nature and source of the assistance.

Floods in Assam and North Bengal

112. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a threat of floods to Assam and North Bengal;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent floods in these areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that the erosion caused by the Brahmaputra has already posed a grave threat to the town of Dhubri, Assam; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to protect the town from this grave threat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Floods in the river Brahmaputra in Assam and in North Bengal rivers occur almost every year.

(b) The State Governments have taken up flood control measures such as embankments, town protection works, anti-erosion works, etc., and are continuing these works, which when completed will go a long way in reducing damage due to floods.

(c) Severe erosion has been taking place near Dhubri town since January, 1969, which has affected parts of Dhubi town.

(d) Temporary protection measures by launching bamboo rafts, floating cages etc., have been taken to retard the erosion. Permanent measures are under investigation.

Completion of Pong Dam

113. SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI J. SUNDER LAL:
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has requested for the allocation of more funds besides Rs. 27 crores provided in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan for the early completion of the Rajasthan Canal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that if this is not provided then the work of the completion of the Pong Dam will be delayed and the rehabilitation of the Pong Dam oustees will be held up; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question of providing additional funds for the Rajasthan Canal during the Fourth Five Year Plan has already been taken up with the Planning Commission. The position is to be reviewed after recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission become available.

Purchase of Land in Pong Dam of Rajasthan

114. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many rich people from Bombay, Calcutta, Uttar Pradesh Assam, Delhi and Punjab are purchasing lands in the Pong Dam area (which is going to be submerged) to reap the benefit of rehabilitation in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the extent of land purchased by them and the steps Government propose to take to check and stop such spurious sales?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). Some people from Calcutta, U. P. Delhi and Punjab (but none from Bombay and Assam) have purchased lands in Pong Dam area.

(b) Land to the extent of 26 acres approximately has been purchased. Steps are, however, being taken to suitably modify the definition of oustees to debar such new purchasers to reap the benefits of rehabilitation in Rajasthan.

बिजली, सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण की विस्तार योजनाओं की सफलता का अनुमान लगाने के लिए विशेषज्ञ समिति।

115. **श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक ऐसी विशेषज्ञ समिति बनाने का सरकार का विचार है जो बिजली सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण की विस्तार योजनाओं की सफलता का अनुमान लगायेगी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है तथा उस समिति के सदस्य कौन-कौन व्यक्ति हैं और वह क्या कार्य करेगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). नैनीताल में मई, 1969 में हुई राज्यों के सिंचाई व बिजली मन्त्रियों की बैठक में यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और बिजली परियोजनाओं से लाभों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उपयुक्त मशीनरी संगठित की जानी चाहिए। सम्मेलन के इस सुझाव को राज्य सरकारों के पास कार्यान्विनार्थ भेज दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के साथ सलाह करके, देश में सिंचाई के विकास तथा संबन्धित समस्याओं का पुनरवलोकन करने के लिए एक सिंचाई आयोग स्थापित किया है। आयोग का गठन और विचारार्थ विषय सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। पुस्तकालत में रख दिया गया। [**देखिये संख्या** LT-1271/69]

Scheduled Tribes in the Office of Accountant General, Bihar

117. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there are many employees in the Office of the Accountant General, Bihar, who have secured jobs as member of Scheduled Tribes, even though they do not belong to such tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the complete list of the members of Scheduled Tribes along with the position held, name of the tribe to which they belong will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as available.

Resettlement of Squatters' Families in Delhi

118. SHRI KARTIK ORAON :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of squatters' families in Delhi to be resettled upto March, 1967 ;

(b) how many of them were actually settled till that date ;

(c) the number of squatters' families resettled after March, 1967 to April, 1969 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that there was a backlog upto March, 1967 ; and

(e) if so, the persons responsible for that and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No definite target was laid down about the number of squatter families to be resettled upto March, 1967. However, the number of families squatting on public land was estimated at 50,000 when the Scheme was formulated in 1960.

(b) 22,555

(c) 17,436

(d) The question does not arise as there was no definite target for re-settlement.

(e) Does not arise.

Excess Acquisition of Land in Delhi

119. SHRI KARTIK ORAON :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many acres of land was acquired in Delhi upto March, 1967;

(b) whether it is a fact that the land was acquired far in excess of requirements; if so who is responsible for this excess acquistion and what is the loss sustained by Government;

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for this excess acquisition; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 5214.12 acres of land was finally acquired for the planned development of Delhi under the Scheme of 'Large

Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi' upto March 1967.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Permission for Changing Plots in J. J. Colony, Madipur, Nangloi and Hustal in Delhi

120. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that change of plots has been allowed from one block /place to other block/place in J. J. Colony Madipur Nangloi and Hustal;

(b) the names of the allottee and number of Plot (old and New); and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Certain changes of plots from one block to another have been allowed in Madipur and Hastral. No change of block was allowed in Nangloi.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1272/69].

(c) The changes have been allowed on account of mutual change or for other imperative reasons.

Irregularities in Allotment of Plots in J. J. Colony Madipur (Delhi)

121. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMFNT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain complaints, against the officers (working under J. J. Scheme under Delhi Development Authority) in connection with irregularities regarding allotment of plots at J. J. Colony, Madipur (Delhi) have been filed with the department concerned;

(b) if so, action taken against the officers involved; and

(c) the names of the officers against whom the complaints have been received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). No specific complaint of irregularities regarding allotment of plots in J. J. Colony Madipur was received. General representations about deficiencies in J. J. Colonies and about allotments are received from time to time in respect of Madipur J. J. Colony as also for other J. J. Colonies which are looked into on merits and suitable action is taken.

Officers on Deputation in J. J. Scheme under D. D. A.

122. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to return the officers on deputation in J. J. Scheme under Delhi Development Authority to their respective States/Departments; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There is no proposal in the Delhi Development Authority for a general reversion of officers on deputation in J. J. R. Scheme.

(b) Such a proposal will not be in accordance with the normal pattern in the Delhi Development Authority, under which officers are taken on deputation from various departments/States for a specified term.

Supply of Power to Delhi from Bhakra

123. SHRI YAJNA DATTA SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that power is being supplied to Delhi from Bhakra Nangal Project and the power is being supplied to Punjab by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) if so, the extent of power supplied in each case and the rates at which the same are supplied;

(c) whether it is also a fact that DESU is selling power to Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that Punjab is facing power crisis with the result that development of industry and agriculture in that State is being hindered;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to stop or curtail the supply of power to DESU from the Bhakra Nangal Project; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Bhakra Power system is supplying power to the extent of 80 MW to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. In view of the acute water conditions in the hydro storages of the Bhakra system, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking provided relief to the Bhakra system by reducing its off-take from the agreed quantum of 80 MW. The relief was given from 25th December, 1968 till 15th May, 1969 and the quantum of relief varied from 10 to 40 MW. The average rate of supply from Bhakra system to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is 4.36 paise per unit. For the relief given by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to the Bhakra system the rate charged is the difference between the cost of generation and the power purchased. The cost of generation has been provisionally fixed at 11 paise per unit.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). Any proposal on the curtailment of power supply from Bhakra Nangal Project to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking would depend upon the terms of agreement for power supply which are under negotiations between the two parties.

Medical Assistance for Famine-Affected Areas of Rajasthan

124. SHRI YAJNA DATTA SHARMA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported high rate of death in the Famine-stricken areas of Barmer District of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the State Government have approached the Central Government for any type of assistance, especially medical assistance or the assistance rendered by the Central Government to the State Govenment; and

(c) how the death rate in the Barmer district compares with the All India death rate in the country, the extent of success achieved in the eradication of diseases during the last three years and the steps proposed to be taken for further improvement in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Investigation teams were sent from Delhi and drugs were supplied.

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Materials Handling Plant at Bailadilla Iron Ore Project

126. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state: Whether Government have been able to take any final decision about entrusting the consultancy and designing of the Materials Handling Plant for Bailadilla Iron Deposit No. 5 to an Indian firm of consultants in consonnance with the policy announced by Government in regard to achieving self-sufficiency and building indigenous know-how in regard to engineering consultancy and designing services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): The bids received for consultancy services are under consideration of the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

National Memorial for the Late President of India

127. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to build a national memorial for the first President of India who died in harness;

(b) whether the site for the memorial has been finalised; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the President's mosoleum will essentially reflect the Indian architecture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

विदेशी ऋण का भुगतान

128. श्री विभूति मिश्र:
श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया:
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री:
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती:
श्री शिवचरण लाल:
श्री रामावतार शर्मा:
श्री अब्दुल गनी दार:
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:
श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर:
श्री नाथ पाई:
श्री न० रा० देवघरे:
श्री बाबू राव पटेल:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत पर 30 जून, 1969 को कितना विदेशी ऋण था जिसका उसने भुगतान करना है, ऋण किस प्रकार का है, प्रतिवर्ष कितना मूलधन और कितना व्याज देना पड़ेगा और भुगतान किस-किस मुद्रा में किया जायेगा; और

(ख) उपरोक्त ऋण को उसके व्याज सहित चुकाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाई गयी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) सरकार को प्राप्त ऋण मुख्यत: तीन किस्मों के होते हैं : (1) विदेशी मुद्रा में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण (2) वस्तुओं के निर्यात द्वारा चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण और (3) भारतीय रुपयों में चुकाये जाने वाले ऋण। पहली किस्म के ऋणों का मूल धन और देय व्याज सम्बद्ध देश। अभिकरण की मुद्रा में अदा किया जाता है जबकि दूसरी किस्म के

ऋणों से सम्बन्धित अदायगियां, ऋणदाता देशों को भारतीय माल के निर्यात द्वारा की जाती हैं। तीसरी किस्म के ऋणों की प्रारम्भिक और अन्तिम अदायगियां रुपयों में की जाती हैं।

31 मई, 1969 को (वह तारीख, जब तक के आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध है), भारत सरकार की ऋण सम्बन्धी बकाया देनदारियों की जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT—1273/69]

मूलधन की वापसी-अदायगी, प्रत्येक करार के ऋण परिशोधन-कार्यक्रम के अनुसार की जाती है, और ऋणों के देय ब्याज की राशि का हिसाब प्रति वर्ष, ऋण की निकाली गयी रकम और चुकायी जाने वाली रकम के सम्बन्ध में, ऋण की ब्याज-दर के आधार पर लगाया जाता है। इसलिए ये रकमें हर वर्ष भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं। चालू वर्ष (1969-70) में भारत सरकार की विदेशी ऋणों के मूलधन की 203.06 करोड़ रुपये की रकम और ब्याज की 156.58 करोड़ रुपये की रकम की अदायगी करनी हैं।

(ख) ऋणों की रकमों की वापसी-अदायगी और उनके ब्याज की अदायगी, सम्बद्ध ऋण करारों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार की जाती है। पहली और दूसरी किस्म के ऋणों के अन्तर्गत की जाने वाली अदायगियां, हमारी आयात-आय में से की जाती हैं। तीसरी किस्म के ऋणों के अन्तर्गत की जाने वाली अदायगियां सरकार के रुपया-साधनों से की जाती हैं।

U. N. Assistance for Family Planning Programme

129. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that United Nations assistance is given in higher amounts to India for its Family Planning Programme;

(b) if so, the amounts given so far; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) to (c). No. U. N. has, however, continued its assistance for Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay by way of foreign experts, fellowships and equipment. The details of such assistance as received since 1957 are given below:

Year	*Experts Cost in US $*	*Equipment Cost in US $*	*Total in US $*
1957	13,126	8,909	22,033
1958	15,218	—	15,218
1959	11,389	—	11,389
1960	—	—	—
1961	9,827	—	9,827
1962	9,554	—	9,554
1963	18,832	—	18,832
1964	15,442	386	15,828
1965	20,025	—	20,025
1966	394	—	394
1967	22,000	--	22,000
1968	7,200	—	7,200
			152,302

During 1969, U. N. also financed the visit of the Second Evaluation Team on Family Planning to India.

Rural Electrification during Gandhi Centenary Year

130. SHRI RAM CHARAN:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to electrify one lac villages during the Gandhian Centenary Year (upto October 2, 1970);

(b) if so, total expenditure likely to be incurred by each State thereon; and

(c) the State-wise break up of one lac villages to be electrified ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to electrify a total of one lakh villages in the country by the end of Gandhiji's birth Centenary year *i. e.* 2nd October, 1970 subject to availability of funds.

(b) and (c). The state-wise likely outlay and the targets will be known only after States have assessed their available resources for the purpose and also determined their programme.

Allotment of Shops to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in Delhi

131. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some shops in Delhi have been kept reserved for allotment to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of 13 shops which have been kept reserved, 5 are situated in Mohan Singh Market;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the tenders have been invited for 3 or 4 times but no body has offered even the economic rent for these shops because the shops are located at the back of the market, where there are no chances of any business flourishing;

(d) whether it is a fact that the dairy owners of I. N. A. Colony offered Rs. 25/- p. m. as rent for these shops while the rent shown in the tender list for these shops is Rs. 180/- p. m.; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes. Some shops in Delhi have been reserved for allotment to members of Scheduled Castes. (There are no Scheduled Tribes in Delhi).

(b) 8 shops have been kept reserved for Scheduled Castes, out of which 5 are situated in the Mohan Singh Market.

(c) Tenders were invited four times and out of the 48 shops in the rear portion of this market, only 5 shops could be allotted on tender basis. Other quotations being below the economic rent, were not considered for allotment. The reasons for poor response to the tenders are not known.

(d) Yes.

(e) The reasons are not known.

Ban on Import of Chemicals

132. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of certain chemicals which are used in manufacturing drugs is banned;

(b) if so, the names of the chemicals; and

(c) the names of other chemicals which are not banned and are used in manufacturing drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Lists of Chemicals which are required by the Drugs and Pharmaceutical industry and which are allowed to be imported freely or on restricted basis or are banned, are given in Appendices 19 & 28 of the Import Trade Control Policy Book.

M/s. Amin Chand Payarelal

133. SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1334 on the 29th July, 1968 and state;

(a) whether the enquiry being conducted by the Enforcement Directorate into the transactions made by Shri Suresh Kumar of M/s. Amin Chand Pyarelal has since been completed;

(b) if so, with what results giving the details of the parties concerning this matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). As was stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1334, answered on the 29th July, 1968, a photostat copy of a letter from the National and Grindlays Bank, New Delhi addressed to Shri Suraj Paul of M/s. Amin Chand Pyarelal, Calcutta, regarding T. T. Receipt dated the 23rd October, 1959 for £461-12-7 favouring Mr. Suresh Kumar' was received in the Enforcement Directorate. It is apparent that the foreign exchange has been received through banking channels. The transaction pertains to the year 1959 and the Bank's records, which would have thrown any light as to whether any contravention of foreign exchange regulations is involved in the transaction, are no longer in existence. The Enforcement Directorate have reported that there is no scope for further enquiries and the enquiries in the matter have, therefore, been closed.

Power Production in Northern Region

134. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of electric power of the States of the northern region;

(b) the total firm production of the States of northern region;

(c) whether it is a fact that the demand is increasing day by day due to rapid expansion of industrial project and tube wells and if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the growing need; and

(d) what assistance is Government rendering to the Government of Punjab and other States for increasing power production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In the Northern Region, a total demand of about 2750 MW is anticipated by 1969-70 when the availability of the total firm power would be about 2075 MW.

(c) and (d). While the demand will be progressively increasing in the Northern Region, deficits in the supply of power are anticipated during the Fourth Plan deriod. However, in view of the stringent financial resources, measures have been taken to ensure maximum utilisation of the available generating capacity by integrated operation of the power systems in the various States in the Region. For this purpose, earmarked Central Assistance is being given towards the construction of inter-State transmission links. In addition, new power generation schemes for implementation in this region during the Fourth Plan are under consideration.

Claim of Ownership of Bhakra Project

135. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Punjab and Haryana Governments are making claims for their exclusive ownership and control over the Bhakra Project;

(b) what are their claims and counter claims;

(c) the steps taken by Government to resolve the controversy; and

(d) whether the State Governments of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have also put forward their claims over Bhakra Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The administration, maintenance and operation of the Bhakra Project is at present entrusted to the Bhakra Management Board, which has been constituted under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. The Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh are represented on the Board. Both the Governments of Punjab and Haryana have been claiming exclusive control over the Project.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) The Himachal Pradesh Government have also expressed the feeling that ownership, control and management of the Project should be handed over to that Government. The Bhakra Project was constructed jointly by the Government of Rajasthan and the Government of the composite State of Punjab and Rajasthan's share in the Project has already been determined. The Rajasthan Government have, however, not put forward any claim for exclusive control over the Project. On the other hand, they are opposed to exclusive control being given to any one State.

Indravati Project

136. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indravati Irrigation Project in the District of Kalahandi in Orissa is likely to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the estimated expenditure of the project and the area to be irrigated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The State Government has proposed the inclusion of Upper Indravati Project Stage I, in the Fourth Plan. The list of new schemes to be included in the Fourth Plan of Orissa is yet to be finalised.

(b) The scheme, as submitted by the State Government is estimated to cost Rs. 24.20 crores and envisages annual irrigation of 3,13,600 acres.

Asian Development Bank

137. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has proposed at the recent ECAFE meeting in Singapore that the Asian Development Bank should consider refinancing export credit offered by developing countries to improve their competitiveness in the sale of manufactured products ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). At the 25th Annual Session of ECAFE held during April 1969 in Singapore the Indian delegation, while speak-on the review of the activities of the Asian Development Bank, drew attention to the proposal that had been made earlier at the Second Annual Meeting of the Bank that the Bank should consider the setting up of suitable export credit refinancing facilities to promote the export of capital goods from developing countries.

The matter is under consideration of the Bank.

Formation "National Forum" by a Professor of All India Institute of Medical Sciences

138. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a senior Professor and Head of the Department in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi has started a political forum known as National Forum ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any investigation into the resources of this Forum and whether there is any substance in the news that this Forum is receiving foreign capital ;

(c) whether the setting up of such a Forum is permissible in a Medical Institute and Hospital ; and

(d) if not, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Indian National Forum is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and has no connection with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The Professor of Ophthalmology at the Institute is Secretary General of the Society in his individual capacity.

(b) According to the Rules and Regulations of the Society, its resources consist of subscriptions from members and donations from institutions and individuals. Government have no information regarding the receipt of any foreign capital by the Society.

(c) and (d). The Indian National Forum has not been established at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Export of Iron Ore from Daitari Mines in Orissa

139. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a letter from a Member of Parliament as to how the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation bungled the issue of exporting of iron ore, from Daitari mines through Paradeep port in Orissa to Japan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to restore the export of iron ore from Daitari mines to Japan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). A copy of letter dated 16th May, 1969 received from Shri Rabi Ray, Member of Parliament on the subject is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1274 169]

(c) Efforts continue to be made to sell Daitari ore to Japan and elsewhere.

Taking over of Birla House, New Delhi

140. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he met Shri G. D. Birla about taking over the Birla House, New Delhi, where Gandhiji breathed his last ;

(b) if so, the result of the talks ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to take over the Birla House in view of the public opinion in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

यमुना-तल से पेय-जल

141. **श्री प० ला० वाल्मीकि** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यमुना नदी के तल से भूमिगत पीने के जल का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार ने खुदाई का काम शुरू किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ग) दिल्ली की जनता के लिये कितना अतिरिक्त जल उपलब्ध कराये जाने की संभावना है और कब तक ; और

(घ) उस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस योजना में यमुना नदी के तल से चार मीटर की गहराई पर एक आर० सी०-सी० कुंएं की खुदाई करने की व्यवस्था है। कुंएं के तल में कंकरीट बिछाया गया है। 300 मि० मी० व्यास वाले झिरीदार नलों को 8 से 10 अरीय दिशाओं में 550 मीटर की कुल लम्बाई में सपाटरूप से बिछाया गया है। भूमिगत का पानी संचय करने वाले नलों में से छन कर कुंए में आता है और उसे जल वितरण वाले नलों में पहुँचाया जाता है।

(ग) प्रतिदिन 25 लाख गैलन अतिरिक्त पानी उपलब्ध होगा और सम्भवत: यह पानी 1970 के गर्मी के मौसम से पहले जनता को मिलने लगेगा ।

(घ) कुंएं से सम्बन्धित सिविल तथा मेकेनिकल दोनों प्रकार के कार्यों पर लगभग 15 लाख रु० का खर्च होगा ।

Freight for Import af Petroleum Products

142. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount Government paid as freight to shipping companies for import of different petroleum products per ton during the last three years;

(b) whether these imports were purchased and lifted after calling tenders; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The import of Petroleum products is not handled directly by the Government themselves and as such the question of payment of freight by Government to Shipping Companies does not arise.

(b) and (c) Among Petroleum products, at present, only certain grades of Aviation Gasoline, Kerosene and Lubricants are being imported, through Oil Companies. Aviation Gasoline is imported in small quantities, as and when needed, after obtaining quotations from the Oil Companies. Kerosene import is made by IOC from USSR, at prices previously contracted, and approved by the Government. Lubricants are imported mainly against US (AID) funds, procedures regarding which require the goods to be procured after due competitive bidding in U.S.A. However, under a waiver to this condition, applicable to Sole Agency, the various Oil Companies have been importing lubricants through their respective principals/affiliates in USA at concessional prices. The imports of lubricants from Rupee sources are channelised through IOC at prices previously contracted, and approved by the Government.

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

143. SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN;
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Directors of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Kerala) authorised the Managing Director to take appropriate measures to obtain the necessary security from Mannam Sugar Mills Co-operative Society which amounted to Rs. 6,13,512 as on the 31st December, 1968;

(b) if so, the details of measures taken by the Managing Director; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Company has stopped supplies of fertilizers to the Cooperative Society pending payment by the latter of the outstandings or alternatively the receipt of a guarantee from the State Government for the outstandings as well as for the amount which will accrue on account of future supplies, when resumed. The Government of Kerala have substantial interest in the Mannam Sugar Mills Cooperative Society.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchage to Gujarat Government for Importing Dredger Components

144. SHRI R.K. AMIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat has approached the Central Government for the release of foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 1.25 lakhs for importing components of Government dredger; and

(b) if so the action taken therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes. The Government of Gujarat had submitted one application for release of foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 1,13,486/- for import of Cast Steel pump castings and the impellers for the Sand Dredger and another application for release of foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 29,150/- for import of Cutter Complete for Beaver King Sand Dredger for the Ukai Project.

(b) Foreign exchange worth Rs. 1,03,168/- against the first application and Rs. 29,150/- against the second application was released.

Investment in Indian Oil Corporation

145. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount Government have invested in the Indian Oil Corporation till the 30th June, 1969;

(b) the amount made available for its Refineries and Chemical Drugs projects till June, 1969;

(c) how much amount was spent for search of oil and each of the products for the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the total shortage in its products at all levels beginning from the projects to different installations and reasons for that shortage and whether any officers was punished for this shortage;

(e) the profits made till the 31st March, 1969; and

(f) the rates of Indian Oil Corporation, ESSO and Burmah Oil Company for each products in this period and rates for purchase of imports from abroad and if there is any difference, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Rs. 13,359.08 lakhs.

(b) The I.O.C. has invested Rs. 79.77 crores in its refineries. It has not invested in chemicals and drug projects.

(c) I.O.C. does not search for oil and has, therefore, spent no money thereon.

(d) The value of product loss during 1967-68 was of the order of Rs. 28.66 lakhs. This stock loss arise during handling and evaporations and is well within the normal limits of permissible losses in the oil industry.

(e) The profits made by Indian Oil Corporation from 1964-65 to 1967-68 are as under :-

		(*Rs. in crores*)
1964-65	...	0.76
1965-66	...	1.01
1966-67	...	6.26
1967-68	...	10.83

(f) The ceiling prices of bulk refined petroleum products and bitumen are determined by the Central Government and apply to all the oil Companies uniformally. The oil companies are, however, free to sell their products at lower prices by giving discounts to consumers. These discounts are deemed to be business secrets. No ceiling selling prices for lubricants, greases and specialities are fixed by Government. In respect of some branded products and specialities manufactured and blended by each company, there may be differences in the selling prices of the companies. The selling prices for such products are determined on the basis of the cost of imported base stock, additives, blending and packing charges, profits and other competitive conditions. It is not in the commercial interests of I.O.C. to disclose the prices paid by them for imported products.

Import of Oil Machinery and oil products

146. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent during the last three years, year-wise for imports of oil machinery and different oil products till the 30th June, 1969;

(b) the sale price of different products whole-sale and retail sale, also of imported goods of the Indian Oil Corporation, ESSO and Burmah Oil Company in 1960, 1965 and on June, 30th, 1969;

(c) whether there is any difference and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Indian Oil Corporation is selling its products to any foreign companies and the rates of each sold product during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The amount spent for the import of Petroleum Products during the last three years is as under :-

		(*Rs. Crore*)
1966	...	51.31
1967	...	39.67
1968	...	40.73
1969 (Jan-April)		9.14

Information in respect of the import of oil machinery is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

The Central Government determines the Basic Ceiling Selling Prices of Bulk Refined Petroleum Products and Bitumen ex oil companies installations at main ports. These apply to all the Oil Companies. The Companies are, however, free to sell their products at prices lower than the ceiling to consumers. The differences between the various ceiling prices fixed by Government for each petroleum product and those actually charged by each oil company product-wise from each consumer, dealer or agent are business secrets.

(d) Yes. Indian Oil Corporation has entered into product exchange arrangement with foreign oil companies operating in India. Corporation also sells to them surplus products like Motor Spirit and the prices are recovered on the basis of Government pricing formula from time to time.

Oil Drilling at Bodra in West Bengal

147. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND MATALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after drilling a well at Bodra, near Canning in West Bengal at a depth of nerly 400 metres it was suddenly stopped;

(b) whether gass with highest pressure (3000 atmosphere) has been found in this well and crude oil was also extracted;

(c) if so, the reasons for suspension of further drilling;

(d) whether in the same area another site Bodra-3 was selected for drilling and nearly Rs. 10 lakhs have been spent for preliminary work but it was stopped and the equipments for the well drilling were sent to Jammu and Kashmir State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by Government for full scale and early exploration of oil resources in the Canning and other areas of South Bengal and the Coastal region of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The drilling was stopped at the depth of 4197.5 metres on account of a stuck up of the drill string, which could not be released inspite of all efforts.

(c) No.

(d) A location for drilling another well (Bodra-3) has been released and an expenditure of Rs. 40.36 lakhs (exclusive of the compensation for use of land) had been incurred on that location, Subsequently it was decided not to drill at that location.

The drilling rig has not been sent to Jammu and Kashmir State. It remains in West Bengal. Some of the ancillary items of drilling equipment and materials are however, being sent to the other projects of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, where such items are in short supply.

(e) The decision not to drill Bodra 3 was taken in view of the results of drilling Bodra 1. Being structurally lower than Bodra well No. 1, Bodra Well No. 3 is not expected to find hydrocarbons in view of the unfavourable results in Bodra Well No. 1.

(f) Seismic surveys are being continued in the region. If the surveys lead to the discovery of a favourable structure, undertaking drilling to test the structure will be considered.

Western Kosi Canal Project

148. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether approval of the Government of Nepal for the execution of the Western Kosi Canal Project has been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps to be taken thereafter;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nepal wants shifting the proposed alignment of the Western Kosi Canal further North-wards and simultaneous construction of the embankments of river Kamala extending Northwards from Jainagar; and

(e) if so, Government reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY Of IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The approval of His Majesty's Government of Nepal is still awaited.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Oil Exploration in Jaiselmer (Rajasthan)

149. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-

CALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some French Company through the Government of France has given a loan of Rs. 10 crores to the Government of India and asked her to give the contract to the French Company for exploring and experimenting digging of oil wells in Jaiselmer in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is also fact that the said company failed to undertake the project of digging and bungled away with the money;

(c) if so, the name of the Company;

(d) the details of the case; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Different Customs Rates Charged by Collectors

150. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that customs rates on the imported goods and machinery are charged differently by different Collectors on duty;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Collectors exercise their discretion in charging the rates;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to have uniform policy in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The rates of duty leviable on imported goods covered by various items in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 are prescribed in that Schedule itself. In some cases different rates have been fixed by notifications issued by the Central Government in exercise of powers conferred by the Indian Tariff Act or the Customs Act, 1962. Collectors of Customs are not empowered and have no discretion to charge rates of duty different from those so fixed.

2. However, the Collectors decide under which item of the tariff any particular imported goods are classifiable for assessment purposes. Sometimes difference in the practice of classification lead to duty being charged at differnt rates. Whenever such difference comes to light or when a Collector has a doubt in the matter of classification, the correct classification is decided by the Collectors of Customs in consultation among themselves. If there is difference amongst the Collectors or if a change from an earlier established practice is necessary, the classification is decided by the Central Board of Excise and Customs.

मोरेना तथा भिण्ड के सिंचित क्षेत्र

151. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले कृषि वर्ष में चम्बल परियोजना से मोरेना तथा भिण्ड जिलों में कितनी एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था और वास्तव में कितने क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की गई;

(ख) इस कमी के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कृषकों को हुई हानि के लिये कौन-कौन से व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री : (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी निम्नलिखित है :—

जिला	लक्ष्य क्षेत्र (एकड़ों में)	सिंचित क्षेत्र (एकड़ों में)
मौरेना	145000	90200
भिण्ड	96000	30000

(ख) सिंचाई में कमी नहरों में दरारें आने के कारण हुई है ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक जांच समिति बनाई है जिसके विचारार्थ विषयों में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ अभिकल्प, निर्माण और कार्यों की मरम्मत के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों में उत्तरदायित्व का आवंटन भी सम्मिलित है : समिति की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रतीक्षित है ।

Handing over of Nangal Harike and Ferozepur Dams to Bhakra Control Board

152. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the punjab Government have now handed over the control of Nangal, Harike and Ferozpur Dams to Bhakra Control Board ; and

(b) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for handing over the above dams to Bhakra Control Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Nangal Dam has been with the Bhakra Management Board ever since 1-11-1966 when the Punjab was re-organised. However, the control of the headworks at Harike and Ferozepur has not yet been handed over to the Bhakra Management Board by the Punjab Government.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Closure of Approach Road to South Moti Bagh Colony, New Delhi

153. SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an approach road from Rao Tula Ram Marg to South Moti Bagh (Nanakpur) New Delhi, which was in existence for the last 11 years, has been closed and a portion of it has been sold out to the Shanti Niketan Colony ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the Officers who are responsible for selling it ;

(c) the action taken by Government against the Officers responsible for this deal ;

(d) whether the only other approach road to Moti Bagh South is over-crowded on account of a market and Milk Dairies and is at the other end ; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to restore the said road for the convenience of the residents of South Moti Bagh (Nanakpur) who have been put to inconvenience as a result of closure of the said approach road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (e). The approach road has been closed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation while approving the lay-out plan of Shanti Niketan colony, and has been replaced by another road very near to it to ensure better traffic circulation. This is in addition to the other approach road to Moti Bagh South.

सूरत में सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा विदेशी माल का पकड़ा जाना

154. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय**: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने सूरत में मास अप्रैल, 1969 में एक नाव से लगभग डेढ़ लाख रुपये के मूल्य का माल पकड़ा था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा उनके विरूद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी): (क) सूरत स्थित सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने अप्रैल 1969 में एक नाव से 2.14 लाख रुपये मूल्य का विदेशी माल पकड़ा ।

(ख) इस संबंध में पांच आदमी गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये थे, जिन्हें बाद में जमानत पर छोंड़ दिया गया । मामले की आगे जाँच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों की कमी

155. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय**: क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री 14 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6287 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) से (ग) में मध्य प्रदेश में के अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों की कमी के बारे में पूछी गई जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो एकत्रित जानकारी को सभा-पटल पर कब तक रख दिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब०सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6287 के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर नकारात्मक हैं तथा उसके भाग (ग) वाला प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश की फर्मों की ओर आयकर की बकाया धन राशि

156. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री दिनांक 14 अप्रैल 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6299 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देवास, शाजापुर तथा इन्दौर की जिन फर्मों की ओर आयकर की राशि बकाया थी उनके बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह जानकारी कब तक उपलब्ध कर ली जायेगी तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां

मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर, उज्जैन, देवास तथा शाजापुर के सम्बन्ध में मांगी गई सूचना इक्कठी की जा चुकी है तथा इसके ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं ।

	प्रश्न	उत्तर
(क)	मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर उज्जैन, देवास तथा शाजापुर की जिन फर्मों की तरफ आयकर की रकमें बकाया हैं, इनकी कुल संख्या	1588
(ख)	इन जिलों में आयकर की कुल बकाया रकम	1.09 करोड़
(ग)	इस प्रकार की रकमों की वसूली के लिए की जा रही कार्यवाही	प्रत्येक मामले के तथ्यों तथा परिस्थितियों के आधार पर कानून की व्यवस्था के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Central Assistance for Provision of Drinking Water in Gujarat Villages

157. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have requested for financial aid in carrying out the work of supplying water to 1043 villages where provision of drinking water is not at all available; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कर-प्रणाली का अध्ययन करने हेतु समिति

158. **श्री देवराव पाटिल:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वर्तमान कर-प्रणाली का अध्ययन करने के लिये तथा कृषि क्षेत्र से और अधिक कर-प्राप्त करने की सम्भावना का पता लगाने के लिये किसी अध्ययन्-दल की नियुक्ति की गयी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी क्या सिफारिशें हैं !

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री प्र०चं० सेठी): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Foreign Advisers in Ministries and Departments

160. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nationality-wise number of foreign advisers in each Ministry Department of the Government of India during the last three years, separately; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred on this account during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI: (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Development of Fertilizer Industry

161. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of development of fertilizer industry in the public and private sectors separately during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) whether Tata Fertilizer Project is still under consideration of Government; and

(c) the terms of reference of the proposed Fertilizer Promotion Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Construction of new fertilizer projects is in progress at Durgapur, Cochin, Madras, Barauni in the public sector and Kanpur in the private Sector. Construction work on the expansion schemes has been undertaken in the factories at Namrup and Udyogamandal in the public sector. In addition, construction work on fertilizer projects is expected to commence shortly at Trombay (Expansion) in the public sector and at Kandla, Goa and Mangalore in the private sector. Further, approval has been given in principle for location of fertilizer projects at Mirzapur, Vishakapatnam, Sheva-Nhova and Kamptee in Maharashtra, a suitable place in Punjab (or U.P.) and expansion of the fertilizer factory at Vishakapatnam in the private sector.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposal to set up a Fertilizer Promotion Organisation and the functions to be entrusted to it, are still under consideration of the Government.

Accommodation occupied by Geological Survey of India in Calcutta

162. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses engaged by the Geological Survey of India in Calcutta for office purposes;

(b) total floor space and monthly rent in rupees of each house;

(c) whether one of the houses belongs to the Birla Brothers; and

(d) if so, its total floor space and monthly rent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO): (a) Nine buildings only.

(The total floor space and the monthly rent paid in respect of each building is furnished below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the building	Effective floor space in sfts.	Rent per month (Rs.)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	No. 27, J. L. Nehru Road, Calcutta.	53,780	Nil	Geological Survey of India is the statutory occupant of the building owned by the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. No rent is payable.
2.	No. 29, J. L. Nehru Road, Calcutta.	34,300	Nil	Government owned.
3.	No. 15A & B Kyd Street, Calcutta.	6,273	Nil	Government owned.
4.	No. 77B, Park Street Calcutta.	4,100	660/-	Allotted by the Estate Manager, Calcutta from his general pool of accommodation and rent paid by him.
5.	No. 5/1, Khagendra Chatterjee Road, Calcutta.	74,712	17,077/-	-do-
6.	No. 38/1, Panditiya Road, Calcutta.	23,000	1,845/-	-do-
7.	No. 2, Justice Chandra Madhab Road, Calcutta.	22,881	8,000/-	-do-
8.	No. 5, Middleton Street, Calcutta.	20,564	4,000/-	-do-
9.	Ratnakar Building, 4, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta-16.	95,579	95,579/-	Directly hired by the Department and rent paid from the Department's fund.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Incidence of Cholera in India

163. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVLOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cholera cases in India State-wise from 1960-61 to 1968-69, year-wise;

(b) whether according to the latest World Health Organisation Survey the endemic focus of infection has shifted for the time being, from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu from where 'El Tor infections have spread to wide areas in the South-Western parts;

(c) if so, the causes that have lead to this new developments; and

(d) what preventive measures, if any, have been taken to fight this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI B. S. MURTHY); (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1275/69]

(b) Government have not yet received the survey report from the W. H. O.; but such a statement has been made in one of their Press releases.

(c) Tamil Nadu has been having endemic focus of Cholera for many years and since 1964 this infection has spread from there to South-Western parts of the country. This has been due to the peculiar behaviour of the El-Tor strain of the cholera organisam.

(d) Necessary preventive and control measures against Cholera are taken by the State and Local Health authorities before and during the cholera season. In order to intensify these efforts in endemic areas, a Centrally sponsored cholera control scheme has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Gauhati Refinery

164. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gauhati Refinery (Indian Refineries Ltd) has entered into an agreement with a private enterprise, the Associated Industries Assam (Ltd.) for receiving supply of liquid Sulpha Dioxide;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Gauhati Refinery has been receiving the supply of Sulpha Dioxide regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes. The salient features of the Agreement entered into in December, 1960 are as under:

(i) *Price*: Rs. 660,00 per tonne plus excise duty.

(ii) *Freight:* The railway freight from Gauthati to Barauni to be borne by Indian Oil Corporation and that from Barauni to Gauhti by M/s. Associated Industries (Assam).

(iii) *Duration of contract*: Five years.

(iv) *Cylinders*: 30 cylinders to be imported by Indian Oil Corporation and the remaining by M/s. Associated Industries (Assam).

(v) *Compensation*: To be recovered on the following basis:

(a) price paid by Indian Oil Corporation F. O. R. Alwaye.

(b) railway freight ex-Alwaye to Gauhati on full cylinders.

(c) railway freight ex-Gauhati to Alwaye on empty cylinders.

(d) delayed delivery of the material.

(c) No, because the plant ran into prolonged difficulties and it was not possible for them to make any supplies (except about 4 tonnes received in 1964) so far.

Water Supply in new Moti Nagar, New Delhi

165. SHRI KAMALANATHAN:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2610 on the 15th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no action in the matter has been taken by the authorities concerned so far, and the position in respect of the water supply at 1st Floor in 'B' Block, New Moti Nagar, New Delhi, is the same as it was before;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of representations received by Government in this regard from the residents of the area and the action taken thereon;

(d) the action taken by Government against the officials concerned responsible for this negligence and undue delay; and

(e) when the long pending water difficulty of the residents of that area will be over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The position of water supply has improved to some extent by regulating sluice valves and after inter-connection with the 24" main along Najafgarh area. It has provided relief to the quarters at the tail end.

(c) and (d). Several representations regarding shortage of water in this area have been received and maximum possible relief in water supply is being given by regulating sluice valves.

(e) The work of providing Booster Pumping Station and replacing the existing 2" dia pipe with 4" dia pipe as a permanent solution, is being undertaken this year at a total cost of Rs. 57,000 and will take 18 months to complete.

Implementation of Schemes Relating to Andhra Pradesh

166. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after his recent visit to the Cyclone affected areas in Andhra Pradesh he has taken up with the Planning Commission the question of implementing some of the earlier schemes which have not been carried out so far in the said region; and

(b) if so, the specific suggestion he made and the reaction of the Planning Commission thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). After his visit to cyclone affected areas of Andhra Pradesh in June 1969, Union Minister of Irrigation and Power had observed that a beginning in the implementation of Mitra Committee's recommendations, which envisaged works to provide adequate rapid drainage for flood waters, may be made immediately. These works are to be financed by contributions from the farmers. Union Minister of Irrigation and Power had recommended to the Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission that in view of the calamity, the farmers were not in a position to make contributions during the current year and a special loan assistance be given to Andhra Pradesh for starting the works, which will be continued by contributions collected from the farmers. The Deputy Prime Minister agreed for a non-plan loan of Rs. 3 crores for the current year only from the provision for assistance to the State towards expenditure on natural calamities.

Delegations' Visit Abroad

167. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government sponsored delegations which visited foreign countries during the off-session period of Lok Sabha (May-July, 1969) and the purposes of visits of these delegations;

(b) the names of countries they visited; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved in these visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Oil Found in Panchgram

168. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a party of Oil and Natural Gas Commission visited the District of Cachar and found oil and gas in the area of Panchgram;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to begin the preliminary work of drilling there; and

(c) the amount of oil and gas likely to be extracted from there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). O.N.G.C. has carried out shallow drilling operations in the vicinity of Badarpur and the party is now compiling the report on work done. No drilling for oil/gas has been undertaken so far. O.N.G.C. propose to enter this area and have submitted their proposal recently which is being examined in the Ministry.

Reserve Bank Offices Housed in Private Buildings

169. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the seventeen offices of the Reserve Bank of India are located in far off places in private buildings;

(b) if so, the rent paid per month for these buildings;

(c) whether it is also a fact that land was acquired from the Maharashtra Government and later on surrendered without putting up buildings; and

(d) if so, what was the amount spent in the development of this land which was surrendered later on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The offices/departments of the Bank and its associate institutions, which could not be accomodated in the three buildings owned by the Bank, are housed in 13 leased premises all of which, except one, are situated within a distance of about 3 miles from the Bank's main building.

(b) Rent paid for the buildings leased by the Bank is about Rs. 2 lakhs per month.

(c) Yes, Sir. The idea of putting up the buildings was given up in view of the heavy capital expenditure involved.

(d) Approximately Rs. 22 lakhs. The Reserve Bank has agreed not to claim this amount from the Government of Maharashtra who have in turn agreed not to claim the ground rent payable to them.

Employees of A.G.'s Office, Trivandrum

170. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Accountant General's Office, Trivandrum, who are still under suspension or termination (as on 1.6.1969) for participation in September 19, 1968 strike; and

(b) what was the total number involved and how many were taken back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). 29 employees were sus-

pended and 27 had their services terminated. Out of these, by 1st June, 1969 15 suspended employees had been reinstated and 8 employees whose services had been terminated were taken back into service, leaving 14 persons still suspended and 19 persons with services terminated.

Western Aid

171. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary to the Ministry of Finance told at a press conference on the 5th June, 1969, on his return from Paris meeting that "Western Aid Game is very much an ad hoc game";

(b) whether he also said that he did not expect a five-year commitment from the Western Aid givers; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) and (b). Speaking to Press correspondents, on June 5, 1969, Special Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs explained the outcome of the Consortium Meeting held on 22nd and 23rd May, 1969. He said that commitments for aid are not generally made for longer terms corresponding to our plan periods but on the basis of an year to year assessment of such aid requirements and therefore the Consortium did not express itself on aid availability for India's Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) Government have been emphasising on every possible occasion, the need for longer term commitment of aid in order to ensure greater continuity in planning for development.

Complaints Against the Allottees/Sub-Lettees of Class IV Quarters in R.K. Puram, Delhi

172. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints lodged against the allottees/sub-lettees of Class IV quarters in Sector-II of R.K. Puram, Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the serial numbers of quarters of the residents against whom those complaints were made during the said period and the names of the complainants and the nature of complaint in brief in each case.

(c) whether the Directorate of Estates before starting inquiries in each case had verified from their records that the names of the complainants were genuine and those of the actual allottees;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the decision taken in case of each complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a), (b) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library See. No. LT*-1276/39).

(c) and (d). Complaints are not necessarily to be from the allottees of Government quarters. These can be from those also who share accommodation with allottees and even from non-allottees. No action on anonymous/pseudonymous complaints is taken. Even before starting inquiries on the complaint received, the complainant is, first of all, called for to explain his case and if the complaint is proved pseudonymous no action is taken thereon.

Committee on Procurements of Construction Equipment

173. SHRI Y.A. PRASAD:
SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special committee has been set up to consider the causes of delays in procuring the construction equipments and spares for Irrigation and Power projects; and

(b) if so, the composition of this Committee and its terms of reference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the committee and its terms of reference are as follows:-

1.	Shri Kamlapati Tripathi Deputy Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh—	Chairman.
2.	Shri S.B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, Maharashtra State—	Member.
3.	Shri S.S. Bassi, Minister for Irrigation and Power, Punjab State—	Member.
4.	Shri P.C. Sethi, Union Minister of State for Finance—	Member.
5.	Shri K. V. Raghunath Reddy, Union Minister of State for Industrial Development and Company Affairs—	Member.
6,	Chaudhary Ram Sewak, Union Deputy Minister, Foreign Trade & Supply—	Member.
7.	Professor Siddheshwar Prasad, Union Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power.—	Member.
8,	Shri M. A. Rahman Member, Central Water & Power Commission (Water Wing)—	Member-Secretary.

Terms of Reference.

1. to investigate causes of delay in procurement of construction equipment and spare parts for Irrigation and Power Projects and
2. to suggest steps to be taken to overcome such delays in the procurement of construction equipment and spare parts in relation to;

   a) imported equipment and

   b) indigenous equipment.

The Committee which was set up on 8th July, 1969 is expected to complete its work and submit its reports to the Government of India in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power within six months.

UNICEF Aid To Indian Health Services

174. SHRI Y.A. PRASAD:
SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.N.I.C.E.F. has contributed $ 12 million to India's Health Services to be spent during the next five years;

(b) if so, in what particular areas and projects this amount would be utilised; and

(c) how much portion of this amount is to be spent in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). UNICEF is likely to make available to India assistance of the order of $ 12,069,000 for the period 1969-74 for the following schemes/projects in the field of medical and public health:-

1. Rural health.
2. Rural water supplies.
3. Tuberculosis control.
4. Smallpox vaccine production.
5. Medical education.
6. Health transport and equipment maintenance.
7. Leprosy control.

(c) The UNICEF assistance is allocated scheme/projectwise and not statewise. It is

not possible to indicate the quantum to be spent in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

Working of Public Sector Projects

175. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Public Enterprises is being assigned to investigate and improve the working of the Public Sector projects;

(b) the number of units selected and the progress of the study made in this direction; and

(e) the various agencies and institutions associated with this effort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The working of all the Public Enterprises is kept under cons'ant review by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Wherever necessary, studies in depth are also undertaken by the Bureau, jointly with the concerned administrative Ministries, in order to locate specific problem areas and suggest remedial measures. This is a continuous process, and the measures suggested by the Bureau, in the course of these studies and otherwise, are indicated to the enterprises for initiating action with a view to removing the deficiencies. No assistance has so far been taken of specialised consultancy organisations by the Bureau for undertaking studies of the working of Public Enterprises, but a decision has recently been taken to seek assistance for such studies from well-known consultancy organisations, as and when felt necessary,

Post and Telegraphs Quarters at Thompson Road, New Delhi

176. SHRI M.L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present occupants of Post and Telegraphs quarters at Thompson Road, New Delhi have been ordered to vacate their quarters to make room for some staff moving down from Simla;

(b) whether it is proper to give shelter to one Government employee at the cost of another Government employee; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Only 12 of the present occupants of P & T quarters on Thompson Road have been asked to vacate their quarters to make room for the staff of the Accountant General P&T moving down from Simla.

(b) and (c). These quarters are specifically intended for the staff of the office of the Accountant General P&T and were allotted temporarily to the staff of the Director of Audit &Account, P&T Delhi only because they were not for the time being required for the use of the Accountant General's staff. These quarters are now required for the staff of that office, who are not entitled to general pool accommodation in Delhi. The staff of the office of the Director of Audit and Account, P&T Delhi are however, entitled to general pool accommodation and have been asked to apply for the same.

कोसी बांध क्षेत्र के निवासियों को मुआवजे का भुगतान

177. **श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोसी के बांध के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को मुआवजे के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन बांधों का निर्माण करते समय राज्य तथा केन्द्र सरकारों ने वहां के लोगों को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि इन बांधों के निर्माण के पश्चात उन लोगों को पूरा-पूरा मुआवजा दिया जायेगा;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कारण है कि सरकार 300 गांवों के इन 3 लाख लोगों को मुआवजा नहीं दे रही है तथा मुआवजा दिये बिना ही उन्हें उस क्षेत्र से हटा रही है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इन 3 लाख लोगों की समस्या को हल करने के लिये तथा उन्हें पूरा मुआवजा देने के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति गठित करना चाहती है; यदि हां, तो कब तथा यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) पुनर्वास की स्वीकृत स्कीम के अन्तर्गत तटबन्धों के बीच एक परिवार को उपलब्ध वास क्षेत्र के बराबर भूमि तटबन्धों के देहाती क्षेत्र में स्थित पुनर्वास खण्डों में दी जाती है। सड़कों, स्कूलों, जैसे सांझी सुविधाओं के लिए किसी विशेष ग्राम की वास भूमि के कुल क्षेत्र के 40% के बराबर अतिरिक्त भूमि दी जाती है। प्रत्येक परिवार को पूरा गृह निर्माण अनुदान दिया जाता है, जो कि नदी की ओर छोड़े घर की पूरी कीमत के बराबर होता है जिसमें अवमूल्यन के कारण कोई कमी नहीं की जाती। तटबन्धों के बीच बने घर भी उनके मालिकों को खेतीबाड़ी करने के लिए दे दिये जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त कूपों, नलकूपों और तालों के रूप में पेय जल संबंधी सुविधाएं भी प्रदान की जाती हैं। कोसी तटबन्धों के बीच खेतीबाड़ी करने के लिए विस्थापितों को बेड़ियां देने का भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है। मार्च, 1969 तक कुल 130 लाख रुपये व्यय हुए जिसमें गृह निर्माण अनुदान और पहुंच सड़कों, तालों, कम्यूनिटी हालों जैसी सांझा सुविधाओं पर किया गया व्यय भी शामिल है।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया कि तटबंधों के बीच सभी क्षेत्र अर्जित कर लिये जाएंगे। राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि तटबंधों के बीच की भूमि पर अच्छी फसल हो जाती है, यद्यपि कहीं-कहीं नदी के बदलते मार्ग और समय-समय पर आने वाली बाढ़ों के कारण कृषि करना अनिश्चितसा है। आशा है कि नदी अपना पक्का रास्ता बना लेगी।

(घ) जुलाई, 1967 में कृषि, पशुपालन, सहकारिता, लघु उद्योग, बंजरभूमि उद्धार तथा अन्य संबन्धित मामलों पर कोसी तटबंधों के बीच के क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए एक वृहत् योजना बनाने हेतु कोसी क्षेत्र विकास आयुक्त की अध्यक्षता में राज्य सरकार ने एक अध्ययन दल का निर्माण किया था। अध्ययन दल ने अपना कार्य पूरा कर लिया है। इन परिस्थितियों में, इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति को स्थापित करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

विभिन्न राज्यों में अनुर्वरीकरण लूप लगवाने तथा ट्यूबकटामी के मामले

178. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम जुलाई, 1968 से 30 जून, 1969 तक की अवधि में परिवार नियोजन योजना के अधीन विभिन्न राज्यों में अनुर्वरीकरण लूप लगवाने तथा ट्यूबकटामी के पृथक-पृथक कितने मामले हुए;

(ख) ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जहां 18 वर्ष से कम तथा 50 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वाले लोगों का अनुर्वरीकरण किया गया;

(ग) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं कि अनुर्वरीकरण अधिकतर या तो लोगों को धोके में रखकर किया जाता है या फिर उन पर किसी प्रकार का दबाव डाल कर किया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (घ). राज्यों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

इसे सभा-पटल पर यथा शीघ्र रख दिया जाएगा।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

179. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :**
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष (1969-70) में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्ति आयेंगे;

(ख) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में और वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर कितना-कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा; और

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कितने नशबन्दी आपरेशन करने और कितने लूप पहनाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) 53 लाख।

(ख) अनुमानित आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए —300 करोड़ रुपये

2. वर्ष 1969-70 के लिए —42 करोड़ रुपये।

(ग) 1969-70 में नसबन्दी आपरेशन (वेसेक्टामी और ट्यूवेक्टामी) तथा लूप पहनाने के निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्रमश: 22 लाख और 7 लाख हैं।

Nickel Reserves in Orissa

180. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations in Saruabil-Sukerange block in Orissa have been completed by now;

(b) whether presence of sizeable ore reserves of nickel has been inferred from the datas collected so far; and

(c) if so, the extent of reserves estimated so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) No, Sir. Investigations are still in progress.

(b) The potential nickel bearing areas so far demarcated by pitting and drilling is about 0.6 sq. km.

(c) The reserves will be computed on completion of drilling programme.

Overdrafts by Orissa Government

181. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government has cleared its overdrafts of Rs. 15.62 crores by now; and

(b) if so, when it was cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa cleared its overdraft on the Reserve Bank on the 27th June, 1969 after obtaining a Ways and Means advance of Rs. 16 crores from the Central Government.

भारत के स्टेट बैंक के निरीक्षकों की हड़ताल

182. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री अब्दुल गनी दार :
श्री एन० शिवप्पा :
श्री श्रद्धाकर सूपकार :
श्री तेन्नेटि विश्वनाथन :
श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री शि० चन्द्र झा :
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :
श्री के० अनिरुद्धन :
श्री पी० पी० एस्थोस
श्री के० रमानी :
श्री शशि भूषण :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री चपलाकांत भट्टाचार्य
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के स्टेट बैंक के निरीक्षकों ने जून, 1969 को देशव्यापी हड़ताल की; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस हड़ताल के क्या कारण थे और सरकार ने उनकी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) हड़ताल का तात्कालिक कारण, बम्बई के स्थानीय मुख्य कार्यालय के चार अधिकारियों को, मुख्य लेखापाल की विशिष्ट हिदायतों का पालन करने से इन्कार कर देने पर आरोप-पत्र दिये जाने का और चार अधिकारियों को, तिजोरियों की, जिनमें बैंक और उसके ग्राहकों के महत्वपूर्ण कागज-पत्र और कीमती वस्तुएं रखी थीं, चाबियों को मुख्य लेखापाल के पास गैर-जिम्मेदाराना ढंग से छोड़ देने पर तथा 'सामूहिक आकस्मिक छुट्टी आन्दोलन' में भाग लेने के लिए काम पर अनुपस्थित रहने के कारण मुअत्तली के आदेश दिये जाने का मामला था । सरकार ने इस विवाद में हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया और 27 जून को पर्यवेक्षक-अधिकारियों ने हड़ताल समाप्त कर दी ।

Central Assistance to Orissa Government for Flood Relief Measures

183. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount which the Central Government have given to Orissa Government upto the 31st July, 1969 for undertaking relief and other works in connection with flood and cyclone damages caused to Orissa in 1968;

(b) whether the Central Government have scrutinised the accounts as to whether the money given had been spent for the purpose for which it had been given;

(c) the different heads for which money was given for meeting the flood and cyclone havoc in the State and the amount given under each head; and

(d) the amount of money which the State Government have spent from its own resources, plan and non-plan, in 1968-69 and in 1969-70 so far for augmenting the assistance received from the Centre for this purpose in details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) An amount of Rs. 4.50 crores has so far been paid to the Government of Orissa towards the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation measures undertaken by them on account of the cyclone and floods in 1968.

(b) Central assistance is released in the light of the progress of expenditure and is finally adjusted on the basis of audited figures of expenditure as certified by the Accountant-General.

(c) The items of expenditure for which it was agreed to provide Central assistance

were: (i) relief items like gratuitous relief, house-building grants, relief works, grants to fishermen, etc. (ii) loans to agriculturists and fishermen and (iii) repairs to roads and irrigation works. Central assistance is, however, actually released on the basis of total expenditure and is not relateable to individual items.

(d) The State Government expect to incur an expenditure of Rs. 6.16 crores on various relief measures during the two years 1968-69 and 1969-70. As against this, the Central assistance sanctioned so far is Rs. 4.50 crores. The State Government would, therefore, be spending Rs. 1.66 crores from their own resources.

New Residence for Prime Minister

184. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has asked "selected" architects to submit designs for a new housing complex intended for the residence of the Prime Minister;

(b) whether it is a fact that the aforesaid complex will be approximately as large as the Teen Murti House;

(c) whether he has ascertained from the Prime Minister that her present residence, where she has lived long enough, is either inadequate or detrimental to the dignity of her office or otherwise inappropriate; and

(d) whether it is thought right and proper to spend large sums in ostentatious construction when so many priorities for the people are being forgotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No, Sir. Although, originally it was proposed to make a preliminary selection of architects who would be asked to submit designs for the new official residence of the Prime Minister, it is now proposed to hold an open competition.

(b) The layout area will depend on the design finally selected.

(c) and (d). The question involved is not merely of the Prime Minister's personal wishes or convenience. Government have carefully considered the matter. They have come to the conclusion that the present arrangements are in many respects inadequate and have accordingly decided that a new and permanent official residence should be constructed for the Prime Minister of India with due regard to the essential minimum needs, official and public as well as personal.

Allowance to Staff of Indian Audit and Accounts Department and Central Government on Deputation to Delhi Administration

185. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the Central Government sent on deputation to the Delhi Administration get deputation duty allowance at 20 per cent of their basic pay in their parent department, whereas no deputation duty allowance is paid to the staff of the Audit and Accounts Department and the Central Government sent on deputation to the Central Government;

(b) whether this is not an unnecessary expenditure on the resources of the Delhi Administration whose budget is passed by the Central Government and is approved by the Parliament; and

(c) the reasons why the Central Government had not taken a decision in the case of the Delhi Administration also when the deputation duty allowance was stopped to the staff of the Indian-Audit and Account Department deputed to the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The staff of the Audit and Accounts Department and the Central Government deputed to other Departments of the Central Government on posts on identical, equivalent or lower scales of pay are

not entitled to any deputation (duty) allowance.

(b) Considering the difficulties experienced in manning posts in the Union Territory where the local cadres have not yet been built up to the required calibre and strength, the additional expenditure incurred on deputation allowance is not considered as unnecessary.

(c) Orders stopping deputation allowance to the staff of Indian Audit & Accounts Department deputed to the Central Government were initially made equally applicable in the case of Delhi Administration but later in view of the difficulties experienced in manning posts in some of the Union Territories (including Delhi), these territories were exempted from the operation of those orders pending review of the general scheme of deputation allowance.

Illegal Possession of Gold

186. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of gold found by Criminal Investigation Department during the pericd from 1st January, 1968 to the 1st June, 1969 (illegal money);

(b) the number of persons found guilty and arrested so far in this connection; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to curb this illegal practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Presumably, the reference is to seizures made by the Income-tax authorities of gold as represcnting unaccounted money. During the period from the 1st June, 1968 to the 31st May, 1969, no such seizure was made by the Income-tax authorities.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Chummeries for Bachelors in Delhi

187. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Single Room Chummeries with common facilities like Dining Hall, Kitchen and Lavatory were constructed for Bachelors in Delhi;

(b) whether the residents of these Chummeries are paying for these facilities and the Estate Office deducts from their salaries an amount for water and electricity used in these common rooms;

(c) whether the C. P. W. D. had provided furniture for use and charges for it; and

(d) if so, why eviction proceedings against their common servants are taken and the closure of their rooms when they have not complained against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The single room chummerries were designed initially for allotment to bachelors but these are now being allotted to family officers also.

(b) No additional rent is recovered for the common dining halls, kitchens or lavatories, etc. from the allottees. Water taps have not been provided in the living room and have only been provided in kitchens, baths, lavatories, etc. Every 20 chummeries are served by one common water meter and the water charges are recovered from the allottees at a flat rate. Separate electric meters have been provided for electric consumption in each chummery and the allottees pay the consumption charges direct to the local bodies. The electric charges for the common places, like staircases, baths, lavatories, kitchens dining halls, etc. are recovered from the allottees at a flat rate.

(c) Wherever furniture is provided in dining halls, kitchens, the rent is charged according to the rules.

(d) There is one dining hall, a kitchen and a set of 2 bath-room, lavatories for eac block of 10 chummeries. The dining ha and kitchen, etc. is meant for use by th

allottees in a block. Complaints were received in respect of 8 blocks that the dining halls were being used for running messes on commercial basis and the people living outside those particular blocks were also using those dining halls. The matter was looked into and the unauthorised occupants were evicted from the dining halls and it was decided to allot the dining hall and kitchen in the name of one of the allottees of the block on receipt of the consent of other allottees subject to conditions that all the allottees will be responsible for maintenance, up-keep of the common places and for their proper use. This procedure is in vogue at present and only 3 dining halls stand allotted in the names of allottees.

Exchange of Mutilated Currency Note by Reserve Bank

188. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mutilated currency notes of various denominations produced at the various Branches of the Reserve Bank of India for exchange of new notes during the preceding one year; and

(b) the percentage of these mutilated notes to those currently in circulation in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRJ P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of mutilated currency notes of various denominations produced at Reserve Bank of India Offices for exchange of new notes during the year ended 31st March, 1969 and the percentage of these mutilated notes to those currently in circulation is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1277/69.]

Coal Based Fertilizer Plant

189. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state when the construction of the Korba Coal based Fertilizer Plant would begin and when it would begin production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): A final decision has not yet been taken regarding the setting up of coal based fertilizer plants in the public sector.

Drinking water Requirements of Rural Areas in M. P.

190. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special division to survey drinking water requirments of rural areas in Madhya Pradesh was set up, if so, when;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the said division;

(c) if so, the details of recommendations made and action taken thereon; and

(d) if no such division was set up, the reasons therefor and when it would be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, two special Investigation Divisions are functioning in M. P. The first Division was formed in 1964 and the second Division has been set up recently.

(b) and (c). The First Division submitted its report on the assessment of the rural water supply problem in November, 1966. For making an assessment of the rural water supply problem, it grouped 76,843 villages of the State under four different categories *viz.* (i) difficult and scarcity areas, (ii) areas where there is inadequate water supply, (iii) specially backward areas, land (iv) areas requiring safe and wholesome water. The cost of providing water supply facilities to all these

villages is estimated at Rs. 85 crores. Both the Divisions are now engaged in preparing plans and estimates for individual villages based on priorities.

It is for the State Government to determine priorities and outlays for all the schemes. During the period of Fourth Five Year Plan, Central assistance to the States for eligible State Plan Schemes, including the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, is being given in the form of Block loans and Block grants.

(d) Does not arise.

Evasion of Income Tax by Owners of Tea Gardens in Assam

191. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of evasion of Income-tax from the owners of Tea Gardens in Assam have come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the arrears of Income-tax due from them during the period and the action being taken to realise the outstanding amounts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) & (b). There were some complaints of tax evasion in the cases of four such owners. In one case, the complaint was found to be baseless and the matter has been closed after enquiries. In the other three cases, investigations are still going on.

(c) Nil.

Increase in Market Participation by Indian Oil Corporation

192. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation have increased its market participation in private business also; and

(b) if so, the percentage of its market participation increased during the last three years, years-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The market participation of Indian Oil Corporation in private business was 13.80% in 1965, 20.35% in 1966, 26.17% in 1967 and 31.15% in 1968.

Fertilizer Complex Near Udaipur

193. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a fertilizer complex near Udaipur based on huge deposits of rock phosphate located near the lakes of Udaipur; and

(b) when the proposal would be finally declared and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Rock phosphate deposits located near Udaipur and in other areas in Rajasthan are still under investigation. A Working Group, set up by Government, have on the basis of data so far available, indicated the possibility of establishing a fertilizer complex at Saladipura or Udaipur making use of these rock phosphate deposits as also the pyrites deposits located in Rajasthan. The establishment of such a complex can be considered only after commercial exploitation of the deposits starts.

World Bank Loan to India

194. SHRI SHIVA CHADRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has recently granted fresh loan to India;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the proposals from the Government of India which are lying before the World Bank authoritities for consideration for more aid to India; the reasons for delay and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Loan/Credit Agreements were signed with the World Bank and International Development Association on June 18, 1969, for assistance for the Tarai Seeds Project and the Third Tele-communication Project. The datails are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1278/69].

(c) Does not arise.

Performance of UNICEF Centre in Bihar

195. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNICEF has one Centre working in Bihar;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) its specific achievements so far *vis-a-vis* the total amount spent since its inception in Bihar; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Unit's B. C. G. team has made more visiting rounds in the Samastipur sub-division than the Madhubani sub-division of Darbhanga district; if so, the reasons therefor and the specific policy for the B. C. G. team working in the country side of Bihar in general and in Darbhanga district in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). No Centre is being run by the UNICEF in the State of Bihar.

(d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Control of Kosi and Kamla Balan Floods

196. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken steps for controlling the Kosi and Kamla Balan floods in Bihar this year *vis-a-vis* last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Kosi.

(i) Wherever breaches had occurred in the tail end of the western embankment, these had been fully repaired, and the embankment brought to designed section.

(ii) The entire embankment of the two sides of the river Kosi has been carefully surveyed, and wherever there was any deficiency in the sections of the embankments, these have been remedied.

(iii) New spurs have been put up and old spurs repaired. Offshoots in the dhars going near the embankments have been closed.

(iv) Considerable quantities of boulders, sand bags and bamboos and other flood fighting materials have been collected at different vulnerable points for emergencies.

(v) The machinery to supervise the embankments has been tightened up.

(vi) Wireless sets and telephone lines have been put in order and alternative methods of supply of power has been arranged, so that

wireless sets might continue to function inspite of power failure through one source.

(vii) Steps are being taken to bricksole and metal the top of the western embankment in stages to make it motorable even during the heaviest rainfalls.

Kamla Balan :

Apart from the usual maintenace of these embankments, the same are being raised and widened from the original crest width of 12 ft. to 16 ft. and are being raised so as to be safe for 50 year frequency flood.

The work of raising and widening has already been completed in vulnerable reaches *i. e*, upstream and downstream of Jhanjharpur Railway bridge and is in progress in other reaches.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में बिजली तथा पानी की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई

197. **श्री शशि भूषण :** क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में रहने वाले लोगों को गत वर्षों की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष बिजली तथा पानी की सप्लाई अपर्याप्त होने के कारण अधिक कठिनाई उठानी पड़ रही है, और यदि हां, तो जनता की उक्त कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि कई वर्ष पूर्व दिल्ली में तथा आस-पास के स्थानों में कुछ सरकारी नल लगाये गये थे और लगभग 100 परिवार एक सरकारी नल पर निर्भर करते हैं और उनमें से केवल 10 या 15 परिवार ही उससे पानी ले सकते हैं और शेष लोगों को आस-पास के क्षेत्रों से पानी लाना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार का नगर निगम तथा नगर पालिका को क्या सुझाव तथा निदेश जारी करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम शहरी इलाकों में लगभग 4000 निःशुल्क सार्वजनिक नल लगे हुए हैं। नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के क्षेत्र में भी लगभग 150 सार्वजनिक नल हैं। चूंकि इन नलों से बहुत सा पानी बह कर नष्ट हो जाता हैं, दिल्ली नगर निगम आदि के क्षेत्र में ऐसा कोई और निशुल्क सार्वजनिक नल नहीं लगाया जा रहा है। किन्तु लोगों के प्रार्थना करने पर मीटर पर चलने वाले सार्वजनिक नल लगाये जाते हैं।

Petro-Chemical Complex at Koyali

198. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Canadian firm has offered to participate in a Petro-Chemical Complex at Koyali; and

(b) if so, the terms of the offer and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). M/s. Polymer Corporation of Canada have offered to participate in a study of the market for synthetic rubbers in the country in the next five to ten years and the measures to be adopted for the manufacture of the appropriate varieties as part of the Koyali complex. The terms of the offer are under consideration.

Closure of Approach Road to South Moti Bagh (Nanakpur)

199. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent visit to a function at Nanakpur, New Delhi it was represented to him in writing that the right of passage of the residents of the South Moti Bagh (Nanakpur) had been snatched by the closure of approach road from Rao Tula Ram Marg to the said colony ;

(b) whether the matter has been enquired into ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being looked into. However, another approach road very near to the one closed down has already been constructed.

Doctors for Leprosy Cure and Control Work in India

200. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI S. A. AGADI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether two eminent Soviet Leprologists who visited India for a month during May-June, 1969, on a study tour have stressed the need for more doctors taking to leprosy cure and control work in India ;

(b) whether the suggestion has been examined ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the shortage of medical officers in the Leprosy Control Programme. Incentive is offered in the form of a special allowance of Rs. 150/- p. m. for the medical officers engaged in the Programme. A similar allowance is given to medical officers to undergo orientation training.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 1505, *RE* : NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE TO C. P. W. D. STAFF OF ELECTRICAL WING.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) In answer to parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 1505 by Shri S. D. Somasundaram, M.P. answered on 3rd March, 1969; it was stated that two applications from staff of the Central P. W. D. seeking higher technical posts are forwarded every year and that on account of shortage of competent electrical staff, only two applications are forwarded. As a result of further investigation of facts, it has come to light that the total number of applications received for higher posts from the non-gazetted (Electrical) staff during 1968 was 184. Out of these, 172 applications were duly forwarded. Of the remaining 12, 5 were withheld because either the applications were received late or they were not for higher posts. Only 7 applications from Sectional Officers (Elect.) were withheld in the public interest because the Section Officers concerned were attached to important Divisions which dealt with the maintenance of refrigerators, air-conditioning plants and electrical installations in the residences of Ministers, etc. Consequently the answer to parts (b) and (c) of the question should be amended as follows :—

"On account of shortage of competent electrical staff, it is true that some applications have not been forwarded in the public interest."

I regret the error which crept into the answers given previously.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ. NO. 1040 *RE*. FILING OF SUITS BY DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AGAINST DEAD PERSONS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : The Municipal Corporation of Delhi had intimated in their letter of of 15th November, 1968 that no suits had been filed by the Municipal Corporation for the offence of forcible occupation of public land against people who have either died years ago or who do not exist at all. It was on the basis of this information that the following replies were given to Unstarred Question No. 1040 in the Lok Sabha asked by Shri Bibhuti Mishra on the 18th November, 1968 :—

(a) No.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.

2. It was subsequently intimated by the Municipal Corporation that two cases were instituted against M/s Ramji Lal Ram Sarup through Shri Ramji Lal under section 321 of the D. M. C. Act (Encroachment on public land without permission) and that it was later on revealed that Shri Ramji lal had died long ago. The Corporation also informed that the expenditure on such cases was quite negligible hardly exceeding Rs. 10/- per case and that the concerned Inspector had since been suspended.

In view of the position explained above the following replies may kindly be substituted in place of those already given :—

(a) whether it is a fact that authorities of the Delhi Municipal Corporation have filed suits for the offence of forcibly occupation of public land against those people who have either died years ago or who do not exist at all ;

(b) if so, the financial loss Government suffered as a result of such cases ; and

(c) the action Government have taken against the officers responsible for this ?

(a) Yes, in two cases which were instituted against a firm represented through one and the same person.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the D. M. C. was negligible and hardly exceeded Rs. 10/- per case.

(c) The concerned Inspector was suspended by the D. M. C.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Withdrawal of Indian Military Mission and Indian Wireless Operators from Nepal

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) ; उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

'वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के नेपाल के दौरे के पश्चात नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा की गई यह मांग की कि भारतीय सैनिक मिशन और भारतीय वायरलेस आपरेटरों को नैपाल से वापस बुला लिया जाय ।'

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHIR DINESH SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, sir, The Nepalese authorities have been suggesting for some time that we should change the status of the Indian Military Liaison Group in Nepal which was sent for a specific purpose and gradually withdraw Indian personnel from their border checkposts as more and more Nepalese trained personnel become available to take on the work assigned to them. These matters were again discussed during the visit of Nepalese Foreign Minister to Delhi in May, 1969 and during my visit to Nepal in the first week of June, 1969.

we have informed the Nepalese authorities that we have no objection in principle to acceding to their request in this regard. However, these arrangements were made in cooperation because of the very closed relations that exist between Nepal and India. In view of our open border and free movement of people and goods, we have to see how this cooperation can be further strengthened in our mutual interest.

[SHRI DINESH SINGH]

It was agreed that experts from two sides will meet and discuss these matters in depth. We are ready to receive Nepalese officials and are awaiting information from the Nepalese Government.

A copy of the joint communique issued at the conclusion of my visit to Nepal is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No, Lt-1279/69.*]

श्री बलराज मधोक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेपाल और भारत ये ऐसे दो देश हैं जो दो होते हुए भी मानो एक हैं। दोनों के माथे पर हिमालय है और शिव, जो हिमालय की चोटियों पर खेलते हैं, दोनों के देवता हैं और हमारे धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध सदियों से नेपाल के साथ चले आ रहे हैं। और राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध भी बहुत अच्छे रहे हैं। परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से जब से देश स्वतंत्र हुआ है हमारी सरकार की गलत नीति, गलत विदेश नीति, जिस विदेश नीति ने हमें दुनिया के अन्दर बदनाम किया है, हमारा सारा स्थान नीचे गिराया है, उसके कारण हमारे जो निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं उनके साथ भी हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं बन पाये हैं।

नेपाल के उत्तर में भी तिब्बत है। नेपाल के साथ उसके विशेष सम्बन्ध थे, जैसे हमारे विशेष सम्बन्ध थे। आप तो मरे, जिजमानों को भी ले डबे। हमने तिब्बत से अपनी फ़ौजें निकाल लीं और फिर हमने नेपाल को भी मजबूर किया कि उसके जो वह एक्स्ट्रा टैरीटोरियल राइट्स थे, जो उसकी सेना ल्हासा में थी तथा अन्य स्थानों में थी, उसको भी वह वहां से निकाल ले। आज नेपाल की स्थिति यह है कि उसके एक ओर चीन है और एक ओर भारत है। नेपाल एक छोटा-सा देश है और स्वाभाविक रूप में एक छोटी-सी बफ़र स्टेट के रूप में नेपाल को विचार करना है कि क्या भारत, जिसके साथ उसके गहरे सम्बन्ध हैं, घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध हैं, उसकी रक्षा कर सकता है।

दुर्भाग्य है कि हम अपनी कृतियों से जिस ढंग से इस देश के अन्दर और बाहर काम करते हैं उससे हमने अपने देश के पड़ौसियों के मनमें यह विश्वास नहीं छोड़ा कि हम उनके सहायक हो सकते हैं, हम उनकी रक्षा कर सकते हैं। हम अपनी रक्षा तो कर नहीं सकते औरों की क्या करेंगे। यह बुनियादी कारण है भारत और नेपाल के सम्बन्धों के बिगड़ने का।

फिर भारत और नेपाल के सम्बन्धों का मूल आधार सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक सम्बन्ध हैं जो कि वास्तव में भारत और नेपाल को जोड़ने वाली एक कड़ी है। परन्तु हमें अपने धर्म और संस्कृति का नाम लेने में शर्म आती है। मुझे बहुत से नेपाली कूटनीतिज्ञों ने बताया कि भारत सरकार के लोग हमें इसलिये कंडेम करते हैं कि हमने अपने आपको एक हिन्दू राज्य डिक्लेयर कर रखा है, जैसे हमने कोई बड़ा पाप किया है। हमारी सरकार के लोग दो-दो कौड़ी और लगभग 10 लाख की आबादी वाले अरब राज्यों के जो डिप्लोमेट्स हैं, उनके जो राजा हैं, उनको जो स्थान देते हैं उसये बहुत कम महत्व नेपाल को देते हैं। यह हमारा दुर्व्यवहार है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध केवल टेक्नीकल आधार पर नहीं, केवल संधियों के आधार पर नहीं हैं। हमें इमोशनल आधार पर नेपाल के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों को सुधारना होगा। जब तक हम नेपाल के साथ धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक नेपाल हमसे दूर जायेगा, और उसका दूर जाना न केवल नेपाल के हित में नहीं है बल्कि भारत के हित में भी नहीं है। इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं और मैं आशा करता करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उनका जवाब देंगे।

पहला मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह सत्य है कि वहां हमारे जो वायरलैस औपरेटर्स और मिलिटरी लायजां ग्रुप है, इसका 1950 की संधि के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, यह एक ऐडहाक अरेन्जमेंट था, नेपाल सरकार ने अपने कुछ काम के लिये, ट्रेनिंग के लिये, अपनी जुडिशियल सर्विस को रीआर्गेनाइज करने के लिये, अपनी

पुलिस, मिलिटरी को रीआर्गेनाइज करने के हमसे कुछ आपरेटर मांगे थे, जो हमने दिये थे, उनके पास वायरलैस औपरेटर नहीं थे, उन्होंने किसी खास काम के लिए मांगे थे। इनका वहाँ जाना या वापस आना इनका, भारत के जो मूल सम्बन्ध हैं नेपाल के साथ, भारत नेपाल की जो 1950 की संधि है, उससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

दूसरे, क्या यह सत्य है कि नेपाल सरकार ने इनको वापस बुलाने की चर्चा हमारे राष्ट्रपति के साथ, स्वर्गीय राष्ट्रपति के साथ, प्रधान मंत्री के साथ, जब यह वहां गयी थीं, की थी ? और यदि पहले कई दिनों से वह यह बात कर रहे हैं तो भारत सरकार को इस बात को मानने या कोई उन्हें तसल्लीबख्श जवाब देने में क्या कठिनाई रही है ?

तीसरे, क्या यह सत्य है कि आज नेपाल और भारत के जो सम्बन्ध ट्रेडीशनल चले आ रहे थे उनमें कई प्रकार की कठिनाइयां पैदा हो रही हैं, कई पिन प्रिक्स नेपाल वाले महसूस कर रहे हैं और हम भी महसूस कर रहे हैं, तराई के इलाके में गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं, वहां पर तस्कर व्यापार हो रहा है, इन हालात में क्या भारत सरकार नेपाल और भारत के सम्बन्धों, नेपाल को एक सौवरेन स्टेट मानते हुए बाइलेटरल आधार पर सारे सम्बन्धों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिये नेपाल सरकार से कुछ बातचीत करेगी?

चौथी बात यह है कि क्या यह तथ्य है कि नेपाल के महत्व को देखते हुए, चीन और पाकिस्तान विशेष रूप में...

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Sir, there should be some order on the Treasury Benches. What is going on there ?

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: May I know if it is the acting Foreign Minister who is standing there ? We have an acting President, an acting Speaker and the acting Foreign Minister is going there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude your question.

श्री बलराज मधोक : चीन और पाकिस्तान विशेष रूप में नेपाल के अन्दर अपने बड़े कुशल राजनीतिज्ञ भेज रहे हैं और वहां पर अपना प्रभाव गढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उसके मुकाबले में हमने समझा है कि नेपाल हमारे घर का है, इसलिये किसी विशेष राजनीतिज्ञ को वहां भेजने पर ध्यान नहीं देते। इसलिये क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि वहां अपने एबलेस्ट राजनीतिज्ञों को भेजा जाये ताकि नेपाल के बारे में भी हम ठीक प्रकार से जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकें और अपने सम्बन्ध सुधार सकें ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूं कि नेपाल से हमारे बड़े घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध हैं। सदियों से ये सम्बन्ध चले आ रहे हैं। सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध हैं, धार्मिक सम्बन्ध हैं, राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध है, बहुत से सम्बन्धों का मेल है नेपाल से हमारा। और विशेष सम्बन्ध हैं हमारे और नेपाल के बीच में...

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाड़ा) : सम्बन्धी कोई नहीं है। सम्बन्ध हैं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने पहला सवाल पूछा कि 1950 की संधि से इसका क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

1950 की संधि जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं वह एक मैत्री और एक शांति की संधि थी। उससे इनका कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उस संधि के नीचे यह नहीं भेजे गए हैं लेकिन वह तो मैत्री और शांति का सम्बन्ध है और उसके नीचे बहुत-से काम हमारे दोनों देशों के बीच में हो रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात आपने पूछी कि उनकी बात मानने में क्या कठिनाई है ? इसका पहले मैंने जवाब दे दिया कि कोई कठिनाई नहीं है।

तीसरी बात यह पूछी कि हमारे सम्बन्धों और नेपाल के सम्बन्धों में क्या दिक्कतें हैं और हम उसको क्यों नहीं एक सत्तापूर्ण देश मानते हैं ?

[श्री दिनेशसिंह]
अब माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि नेपाल एक सत्तापूर्ण देश है और हम उसको शुरू से ही जब से हम आज़ाद हुए उसको एक आज़ाद देश मानते आये हैं और उसी तरीके से हमारे और नेपाल के बीच में सम्बन्ध बने हुए हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य कोई ऐसी गलतफहमी रक्खें कि नेपाल के और हमारे जो सम्बन्ध हैं उनमें हम कोई फर्क करना चाहते हैं। नेपाल भी एक सत्तापूर्ण देश है और यह कि हमारे और उनके सम्बन्ध काफ़ी घनिष्ट हैं लेकिन घनिष्ट होने से यह मतलब नहीं कि उनका देश या हमारा देश सावरन नहीं है। बहुत से सावरन देशों के बीच में वहुत घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध होता है... (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): All discredited, disgruntled, politicians are dumped in Nepal. It is a fiasco.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कठिनाई यह है कि उनके नेता ने कुछ सवाल पूछे थे और मैं उनका जवाब देने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ और यह साहब इस तरह से बीच में उठ कर बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं। तरह-तरह की बातें करते हैं जोकि इस तरह से समझ में नहीं आती हैं। पहले तय कर लें कि उन्हें क्या-क्या पूछना है और फिर अगर वह कायदे से सवाल पूछें तो मैं उन्हें जवाब देने की कोशिश करूंगा।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि हमारा जो सम्बन्ध है वह इस आधार पर है कि दोनों देश आज़ाद हैं, सावरन हैं और दोनों देश आपस में मैत्री रखना चाहते हैं। दोनों देनों के बीच में बहुत-से ऐसे मामले है जिससे वह एक दूसरे के नज़दीक होते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी पूछा कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के लोग वहां घुसपैठ करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अब चीन और पाकिस्तान के लोग क्या घुसपैठ कर रहे हैं यह तो नेपाल सरकार को देखना है अलबत्ता हमारी यह कोशिश जरूर रहती है कि ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा मैत्री जनता के साथ, सरकार के साथ और वहां के जो बादशाह हैं उनके साथ बनायें। हम लगातार उसी कोशिश में रहते हैं। इसलिए नेपाल के बारे में हमें जानकारी नहीं है ऐसी बात नहीं है हमें पूरी जानकारी है।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Diplomacy, silence and discretion appear to be foreign to the Foreign Minister. Unwanted fanfare was sought to be created during his recent visit to Nepal. Both radio and press went on glorifying his visit. One newspaper went to describe it that the bulletins issued by the Department sought to create an impression: Dinesh came, Dinesh saw and Dinesh conquered. I think, the hon. Minister agrees or believes with the author Oscar Wilde who wrote : Nothing succeeds like excess. That is why he indulged in excess publicity.

My question would be in two parts. Firstly, since the Nepalese demand came so close on the heels of his visit, may I know what did he do there which created this situation that they made this demand immediately following his visit ? Secondly, what repurcussions this withdrawal, if we agree to it, will have on surveillance of Chinese movements and activities in that part of the country ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The hon. Member did his best through the newspaper that he controls to give an impression that it was a total failure...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: I do not control any newspaper. I subscribe to them all including your cronies *Patriot* and *National Herald.*

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Whatever he or his friends might try to print or misprint cannot obliterate the facts as have happened.

So far as the second part, the only relevant part, of the question that he tried to put is concerned, I would reply. The hon. Member said that this demand came up on the heels. I do not know where the heel comes into this picture. Quite sometime back this was discussed when their Foreign Minister came here on an earlier occasion. It is a question that is being discussed. As to what is the result of the discussion, it has

been incorporated in the joint Communique that these points would be examined in depth by the experts on both sides.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: He has not answered to this question, namely, if the withdrawal is agreed to, what effect it will have on the surveillance of Chinese movements and activities and our defence.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Our personnel are there to assist the Nepalese team on the border. They do not carry out any surveillance for us.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : भारत के सम्बन्ध नेपाल के साथ बहुत अच्छे होने चाहिएं इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं लेकिन जिस तरह के सम्बन्ध होने चाहिएं गहरे और निकट के उस तरह के सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं जो कि एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है। नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा की गई यह माँग कि भारतीय सैनिक मिशन और भारतीय वायरलैस आपरेटरों को नेपाल से वापिस बुला लिया जाय यह मांग जब भारत के वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री नेपाल के दौरे से लौटे उसके बाद यह मांग आई और वह भी किसी समाचारपत्र में छप गई जोकि एक बहुत अच्छी चीज़ नहीं है। अगर वह मांग एक डिप्लोमैटिक लेविल से आती तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। इसका मतलब यह है कि विज़िट का जो असर होना चाहिए वह अच्छा होने के बजाय बहुत ग़लत असर हुआ है। आज सम्बन्ध बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं। यह जितने अच्छे होने चाहिएं उतने अच्छे नहीं हैं। उसका एक कारण यह है कि हमारी सरकार ने इस इश्यु को जिस तरीके से हैंडिल करना चाहिए वैसा नहीं किया मिस्हैंडिलिंग की है। दूसरे विदेशों की कुछ ऐसी ताक़तें हैं जोकि इसमें गड़बड़ पैदा करना चाहती हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री से तीन, चार सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। मेरे सवाल के तीन हिस्से हैं। पहले तो यह कि मंत्री महोदय यहां जब वापिस लौटे और उनका जब स्वागत किया गया तो उन्होंने यह कहा जोकि 11 जून को छपा है :

"The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh, said in New Delhi on Tuesday that India and Nepal had withstood many powerful pressures from abroad to divide the two countries."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे कौन से पावरफुल कंट्रीज हैं जोकि डिवाइड करना चाहते हैं और उन्होंने क्या-क्या प्रैशर डाला है ?

सवाल का दूसरा हिस्सा यह है कि क्या यह सही है कि आज चीन भी यह कोशिश कर रहा है कि गोरखों को अपनी फौज में ले लें और अगर यह बात सही है तो उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सवाल का तीसरा हिस्सा यह है कि बंगलिंग करते हैं। इसका एक उदाहरण मैं बतलाता हूं। जब मंत्री महोदय वहां गये तो यू० एन० आई० के रिपोर्टर ने उनसे पूछा, एक रिपोर्ट दिखाई और उसमें कहा कि देखिये चीन ने यह कहा है कि हम नेपाल को कुचल देंगे। उसके ऊपर उन्होंने एक अपनी प्रतिक्रिया बतलाई कि अगर चीन ने नेपाल पर हमला किया तो भारत उसकी पूरी तरह से मदद करेगा। वह रिलीज़ नहीं हो पाई क्योंकि कम्युनिकेशन का रास्ता ख़राब था। बाद में यह पता चला कि यू० एन० आई० के रिपोर्टर ने जो उनके सामने खबर दी थी वह आज की नहीं बल्कि सन् 1967 की थी जिस पर कि उन्होंने अपना कमैंट दिया था। एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स के जो मंत्री जी हैं उनको कम से कम अपना कमैंट देने से पहले यह देखना चाहिए कि वह ख़बर आज की है अथवा दो साल पुरानी है। क्या यह बात सही है और अगर सही है तो मंत्री महोदय कम से कम यह तो देख लिया करें कि ख़बर कौन-सी है ?

आखिरी मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सही है कि महाराजा से जब आप मिलने गये तो आपने उनसे वियटनाम, वैस्ट एशिया आदि डिस्कस किया और उन्होंने आप से कोई ज्यादा इस बारे में बातचीत करना पसन्द नहीं किया और उन्होंने यह कह दिया कि आप मेरे फारेन मिनिस्टर से बात करिये, यह बात अखबारों में

[श्री कँवरलाल गुप्त]

आई थी तो इसके बारे में विदेश मंत्री को क्या कहना है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने देखा है कि कुछ अखबारों में शायद ऐसी बात छपवाने की कोशिश की गई है जिसका कि जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया है कि जब महाराजाधिराज से बात हुई तो उन्होंने उसकी बात करना पसन्द नहीं किया लेकिन मेरा ऐसा ख्याल नहीं है । उनसे बहुत सी चीजों पर बातें हुई और मैं उन सब बातों का विवरण यहां देने में मजबूर हूँ । लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ ऐसा मुझ को जाहिर नहीं किया कि वह इन बातों को नहीं करना चाहते हैं बल्कि उन्होंने मुझको फिर दावत दी कि मैं वहां जाऊँ और उनसे और बातें करूँ । माननीय सदस्य उनको छपाने की कोशिश में हैं यह मैं जानता हूं लेकिन उससे उनका कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने यू एन आई की कही तो मैं देखता हूं कि उनका बहुत निकट का सम्बन्ध है इन पत्रकार से जिनके बारे में वह ऐसा जिक्र कर रहे हैं ।

लेकिन शायद उस पत्रकार ने उनसे यह नहीं कहा कि मैं ने खुद उस पत्रकार से कहा था कि तुम बड़ी पुरानी खबर लाये हो । पंडितजी ने इस के पहले भी कह रक्खा है कि नेपाल के ऊपर जब कोई हमला होगा तो भारत मदद करेगा । इस लिये...

श्री कँवरलाल गुप्त : उन्होंने इस खबर पर अपना कमेंट दिया या नहीं ? वह इस लिये रिलीज नहीं हो पाया कि कम्यूनिकेशन खराब था । उनको अगले दिन पता लगा ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं क्या जानूं कि क्यों नहीं रिलीज हो पाया । पत्रकार शायद माननीय सदस्य के बहुत निकट हैं और उन्होंने उनको बतलाया होगा कि क्यों रिलीज नहीं हो पाया, मुझसे तो बतलाया नहीं कि क्यों रिलीज नहीं हो पाया । उन्होंने जब मुझसे कहा तो मैं ने उनसे कहा कि बड़ी पुरानी खबर लिये हुए हो । इसमें कितना सच है मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन जहां तक नेपाल का सम्बन्ध है, पहले ही प्रधान मंत्री कह चुके हैं कि नेपाल के ऊपर कोई आक्रमण होगा तो हम उनकी मदद करेंगे । इस पर कोई नई बात कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं है ।

जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने गोरखों के बारे में सवाल पूछा कि चीन गोरखों को अपनी फ़ौज में लेना चाहता है, इसके सम्बन्ध में चीन से नेपाल की क्या बात हो रही है मैं नहीं कह सकता ।

जहाँ तक उन्होंने यह ज़िक्र किया कि कुछ ऐसे देश हैं जो कि हमारे और नेपाल के सम्बन्धों को बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं, इस वक्त उनके नाम लेने से क्या फायदा ? एक दो की बात तो यहाँ हो ही गई है । उनके साथी उनके बगल में बैठे हैं, उन्होंने ही इसकी बात की । इसके ज्यादा गहराई में जाने से क्या फायदा ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर): मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे और नेपाल के सम्बन्ध काफ़ी पुराने हैं और हम लोग चाहते हैं कि दोनों देशों के बीच मित्रता बनी रहे, चाहे सांस्कृतिक हो या राजनीतिक या कोई और । लेकिन हमारे सामने सवाल यह है कि जब श्री दिनेश सिंह वहाँ गये और यह भी वह समझते हैं कि वाकई जो उनकी माँग है कि वहाँ पर यहाँ के आदमी नहीं रहने चाहिये वह सही है तो उसको वहीं मान लिया जाना अच्छा होता क्योंकि वहाँ के फारेन सेक्रेट्री जब यहाँ तशरीफ लाये तब उन्होंने विज्ञप्ति निकाली । साफ तरीके से उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग नहीं चाहते हैं कि यहाँ के लोग वहाँ रहें मैं चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इस डिमान्ड को पहले से मान लेती ।

लेकिन इसके साथ दूसरी चीजें भी हैं । नेपाल के कुछ लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमारे देश के कुछ लोगों को ब्लैक मेल करें, हमारी सरकार को ब्लैक मेल करें । कुछ ही लोग ऐसे हैं,

आम तरीके से तो अच्छे लोग हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी ऐसी चीजें वहां पर हुई जिनसे दोनों देशों के बीच में काफी इरिटेशन हो रहा है, और उनको रिमूव करने के लिये क्या हो रहा है ? कोसी प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में जो बातें चल रहीं हैं उन से भी सम्बन्ध खराब होते जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके बारे में कोई बातचीत हुई, और हुई तो सरकार ने क्या फैसला किया ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हमने वहां क्या बात मानी और क्या नहीं मानी, इस के बारे में पता नहीं माननीय सदस्य क्यों समझते हैं कि यह बात नहीं मानी गई। लेकिन इसके बारे में वहां जो बातें हुई उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं इस वक्त कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, सिवा इसके जो ज्वायेंट कम्यूनिके में छपा हुआ है और ज्वायेंट कम्यूनिके के आधार पर आगे जो कुछ करने की बात है। उसके अलावा मैं ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा कि नेपाल को हमने बतलाया है कि इसके प्रिंसिपल को मानने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है तब माननीय सदस्य क्यों समझते हैं कि ऐसी बात वहां हमने नहीं कही ? यह बात तो पहले से उन्हें मालूम है।

जहां तक में सुन सका, माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि नेपाल के साथ सम्बन्धों को मजबूत करने के लिये हम क्या कर रहे हैं।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : He will write his memoirs after his resignation.

श्री नाथपाई (राजापुर): क्या क्या रुकावटें हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह कहना बहुत मुश्किल है कि क्या क्या रुकावटें हैं।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Our Ambassador is the biggest obstacle. He should be recalled. He has proved a complete failure.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं नहीं समझता कि यह मुनासिब है कि जब हमारा एक राजदूत किसी देश में हमारी तरफ से काम कर रहा हो तब यहां पर हम यह कहें कि वह रुकावट है।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : What is the harm in withdrawing him ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : He is destroying the historic friendship between India and Nepal. I had warned the hon. Minister during the last session......

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ऐसी बात कह कर रुकावट पैदा कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way to interrupt.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Then, what is the way ? Does he want Nepal also to go the same way as NEFA and LADAKH ? He travels round the world, but he is not concerned about Nepal. We shall not allow this to happen. If a person is incompetent, then this House has the sovereign right to demand his recall.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This interruption is absolutely uncalled for.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, you are yourself a scholar of foreign affairs and you should know it yourself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request hon. Members now to observe some order ? Otherwise, it would be very difficult for hon. Members to listen to the reply of the hon. Minister.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, you made an appeal to us to observe some order. But then the hon. Member opposite is making some unintelligent interruptions and thereby he is disturbing the proceedings of the House ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: आखिर हम लोग वहां पर गये या नहीं, हमने सिद्धान्त मान लिया है या नहीं माना है, आखिर हम किस नतीजे पर पहुंचे ? जहां तक मानने का सवाल है, मैं जानता हूं कि हमको यह कहना पड़ेगा कि मानो न मानो तुम्हारी मर्जी। लेकिन कोई चीज साफ होनी चाहिये। जिस को सिद्धान्त के तौर

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

पर मान लिया । अगर वहीं मान लेते तो रिश्ते खराब न होते ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : अभी हमारे मित्रों ने जो प्रश्न किये और मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिये उनसे मुझे एक शायर का वह शेर याद आ जाता है जिसमें उसने गत महायुद्ध के दौरान कहा था :

"कदम जर्मन के बढ़ते हैं, फतह इंग्लिश की होती है ।"

आज हमारे यहां नेपाल के साथ ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक और सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों के सुधार की चर्चायें तो बहुत की जा रही हैं । किन्तु आज हम देख रहे हैं कि हर एक वी० आई० पी० के नेपाल जाने के बाद भारत और नेपाल के सम्बन्ध बदतर ही होते जा रहे हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अपने द्वारा 11 दिसम्बर, 1968 को दिये हुए एक काल अटेंशन की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । उसके पहले नवम्बर मास में हमारे स्वर्गीय राष्ट्रपति, डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब वहां गये थे और उसके बाद श्री बली राम भगत भी गये थे । ठीक उसके बाद ही सुस्ता काण्ड हुआ था जिस ने यहां के लोगों को हिला दिया था । उस वक्त भी मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में यही कहा गया था कि हमारे सम्बन्ध हैं और अच्छे होते जा रहे हैं । अभी श्री दिनेश सिंह जी वहां हो आये हैं । उनके बयान से तो ऐसा मालूम हुआ था कि वे एक बहुत बड़ा काम करके आये हैं, बड़ा भारी शिकार करके आये हैं, किन्तु जब वहां के पत्रों को देखते हैं तो मालूम पड़ता है......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may point out that the question must relate to the subject-matter of the main notice which relates only to military mission.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से केवल यही पूछना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल में उन्होंने जो चर्चा की उसके दौरान 1950 की नेपाल मैत्री संधि के सम्बन्ध में तथा 1965 में भारत और नेपाल के बीच में नेपाल में शस्त्रास्त्रों के आयात के सम्बन्ध में जो ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ था उसके बारे में भी कुछ बातें हुई या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात यह कि नेपाल के वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री की शिकायत यह है कि जहां उन्होंने कोसी और गंडक योजनायें बनाने में भारत सरकार को हर तरह से सहायता दी वहां करनाली हाइडेल प्रोजेक्ट में भारत ने नेपाल का कोई हाथ नहीं बटाया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में उनके बीच कोई चर्चा हुई थी या नहीं, और हुई थी तो क्या परिणाम निकला ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जहां तक करनाली का सम्बन्ध है, करनाली आयोजन में मदद करने में हम को कोई कठिनाई नहीं है । हम अभी उस स्कीम की जांच करना चाहते हैं कि क्या वह बन सकेगी, क्या वह उनके लिये फायदेमन्द होगी, क्या वह बिजली ऐसे दामों पर बना सकेगी जिसको हम ले सकेंगे या नहीं । यह जांच हो जाने के बाद तय होगा कि उस में हम क्या मदद कर सकते हैं ।

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—1232/69.]

Proclamation in Relation to the State of Bihar

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation dated the 4th July, 1969 issued by the Vice-President acting as President

under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the state of Bihar published in Notification No. G.S. R. 1600 in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1969, under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order dated the 4th July, 1969, made by the Vice-President acting as President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1601 in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1969.

(2) A copy of the Report of the Governor of Bihar dated the 4th July, 1969 to the President. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1233/69.]

Resolution Re. Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. F. 1-3/68-AE dated the 22nd May, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) constituting in autonomous Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1234/69.]

Ordinances under Provisions of Articles 123(2) (a) of the Constitution

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions), under provisions, of article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution :—

(1) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (No. 3 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 4th June, 1969.

(2) The Central Sales Tax (Amendment Ordinance, 1969 (No. 4 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 9th June, 1969.

(3) The Press Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (No. 5 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 30th June, 1969.

(4) The Gold (Control) Amendment Ordinance, 1969 (No. 6 of 1969) Promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 3rd July, 1969.

(5) The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance 1969 (No. 7 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 17th July, 1969.

[*Placed in Library. See* No, LT—1235/69.]

BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION & TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ORDINANCE, 1969

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I beg to lay on the Table, under provisions of article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution, a copy of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance 1969 (No. 8 of 1969) promulgated on the 19th July, 1969 by the Vice-President acting as President. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1236/69.]

Statement Re. Indian Railways (Amendment) Ordinance, and Government's revised comments on Report of Railways accidents Committee, 1962

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAMSUBHAG SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) Explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Indian Railways (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969, as required under rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1237/69.]

(a) A copy of the revised comments of the Government on Item No. 20 (ii) of the recommendation made in part

I of the Report of the Railway Accidents Committee, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1238/69:]

Resolution Re. Report of Second Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. WB-8(15)/68 dated the 17th May, 1969 on the report of the Second Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1239/69.]

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Third Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1554 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1969 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act. 1955.

(2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 2185 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1969 under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1240/69.]

Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Rules, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) :—I beg to relay on the Table—:

(1) A copy of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment published in Notification No. G.S.R. 938 in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1969, under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [*Placed In Library. See* No. LT—825/69.]

(2) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1201 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1969 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—1241/69.]

Annual Report of Permanent Indus Commission, 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Permanent Indus Commission for the year ended the 31st March, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—1242/69.]

Statement Re. market loan floated by Govt. In July, 1969, Public Debt (Annuity Deposit Certificates) Amendment Rules, etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating result of market loan floated by the Government of India in July, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—1243/69.]

(2) A Copy of the Public Debt (Annuity Deposit Certificates) Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1310 (English version) and G.S.R. 1311 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Public Debt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1244/69.]

(3) A copy of the report on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation, Bombay for the year 1968 along with the

Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* Do. LT—1245/69.]

(4) A copy of the Insurance (Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1275 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1246/69.]

(5) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 2447 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1969, making certain amendment to the Tax Credit Certificate (Shifting of Industrial Undertakings) Scheme, 1967, under sub-section (4) of section 280 ZE of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1247/69.]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :—

(i) The Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 2000 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1969.

(ii) The draft Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. S. O. 2005 in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1248/69.]

7. A Copy of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1362 (English version) and G.S·R. 1363 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1969, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1249/69.]

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1969, Published in Natification No. G.S.R. 1317 (English version) and G.S.R. 1318 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May,1969.

(ii) The Costoms and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1319 (English version) and G.S.R. 1320 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1969.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twelfth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1321 (English version) and G.S.R, 1322 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1969.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirteenth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Natification No, G.S.R. 1323 (English version) and G.S.R. 1324 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1969.

(v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fourteenth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1325 (English version) and G.S.R. 1326 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1969.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifteenth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G,S.R. 1327 (English version) and G.S.R. 1328 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1969.

(vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixteenth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1329 (English version) and G.S.R. 1330 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1969.

(viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Eighteenth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1543 (English version) and G.S.R. 1544 (Hindi version) in Gazette of

India dated the 28th June, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Exports Drawback (General) Seventeenth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1545 (English version) and G.S.R. 1546 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1969.

(x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Nineteenth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1547 (English version) and G.S.R. 1548 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1969.

(xi) G.S.R. 1549 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1969 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 20 dated the 6th January. 1968.

(xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-first Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1566 (English version) and G.S.R. 1567 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969.

(xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-second Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1568 (English version) and G.S.R. 1569 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969.

(xiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-third Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1570 (English version) and G S.R. 1571 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969.

(xv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1572 (English version) and G.S.R. 1573 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969.

(xvi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1574 (English version) and G.S.R. 1575 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969.

(xvii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1576 (English version) and G.S.R. 1577 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969.

(xviii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1578 (English version) and G.S.R. 1579 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1250/69.]

(9) A copy each of the following Notification under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955:—

(i) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) First Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1344 (English version) and G S.R. 1345 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1251/69.]

(ii) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Second Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1561 (English version) and G.S.R. 1562 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969.

(iii) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Third Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1563 (English version) and

G.S.R. 1564 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1252/69.]

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1019 (English version) and G.S.R. 1021 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1969.

(ii) The Specified Goods (Prevention of Illegal Export) Rules, 1969 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1157 in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969.

(iii) G.S.R. 1158 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated 17th May, 1969.

(iv) G.S.R. 1159 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969.

(v) G.S.R. 1160 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969.

(vi) The Notified Goods (Prevention of Illegal Import) Rules, 1969 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1161 in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969.

(vii) G.S.R. 1162 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969.

(ix) G.S.R. 1164 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969.

(x) The Specified Goods (Prevention of Illegal Export) Amendment Rules, 1969, (Hindi version) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1165 in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969.

(xi) G.S.R. 1166 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May 1969.

(xii) G.S.R. 1167 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969.

(xiii) G.S.R. 1168 (English version)' and G.S.R. 1170 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xiv) G.S.R. 1169 (English version, and G.S.R. 1171 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xv) G.S.R. 1172 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969.

(xvi) G.S.R. 1173 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969.

(xvii) G.S.R. 1178 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969.

(xviii) G. S. R. 1179 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969.

(xix) G.S.R. 1180 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1969.

(xx) G.S.R. 1195 (English version) and G.S.R. 1196 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xxi) The Passengers (Non-Tourist) Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1969, (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1226 in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1969.

(xxii) G.S.R. 1227 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1969.

(xxiii) G.S.R. 1228 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1969.

(xxiv) G.S.R. 1331 (English version) and G.S.R. 1332 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1969.

(xxv) G.S.R. 1333 (English version) and G.S.R. 1334 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1969.

(xxvi) G.S.R. 1337 (English version) and G.S.R. 1338 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xxvii) G.S.R. 1339 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xxviii) The Transfer of Residence Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1478 (English version) and G.S.R. 1479 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1969.

(xxix) G.S.R. 1480 (English version) and G.S.R. 1481 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 21th, June, 1969.

(xxx) G.S.R. 1540 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1969.

(xxxi) G.S.R. 1580 (English version) and G.S.R. 1581 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July **1969.**

[*Placed in Library. See* No LT—1253/69]

(11) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 1067, 1068 and 1069 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 1233 (English version) and G.S.R. 1234 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 1236 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 1342 (English version) and G.S.R. 1343 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 1387 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 1388 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 1459 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1969.

(viii) G.S.R. 1460 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) G. S. R. 1482 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1969.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1254/69.]

12-31 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Seventy-ninth and Eighty -ninth Reports

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Seventy-ninth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Department of Industrial Development), Industrial Licensing.

(2) Eighty-ninth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the thirtieth Report

of Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance—Foreign Exchange.

12-31½ hrs.

STATEMENT ON RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): It is with deep regret...

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): लोगों को मार डाला, दो सौ लोग मार डाले गए और फिर आप दुख प्रकट करना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let them listen to his statement first. This is not the way to raise this matter.

श्री रवि राय: इनको इस्तीफा देना चाहिए। इनको भी निकालना चाहिए।

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise to a point of order.

श्री रवि राय: इनकी गलती से लोग मर रहे हैं और ये दुख प्रकट कर रहे हैं। दो सौ लोग मर गए हैं। क्यों ये इस्तीफा नहीं देते हैं? कब देंगे? इसके लिए ये जिम्मेदार हैं।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Pessmade): This is a serious enough matter. You will agree with us that these railway accidents which took place are not ordinary accidents. Several members have tabled adjournment motions on this subject. We would ilke to know what has happend to them. I am told that you have disallowed them. We want to argue with you and say that it is really regrettable that you take a decision to disallow these motions...

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): very arbitrarily.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: We would urge you to reconsider your decision and allow these adjournment motions. We should have a discussion on the adjournment motions. We do not want the Minister to make a statement and get away with it like this.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: (Kendrapara): Such statements have almost become a ritual. People are dying while the Minister comes here, makes a statement and regrets. Repeatedly such accidents are happening. Therefore, you must agree that this is a matter of urgent importance and we must have a discussion on it. We have already given notice of adjournment motions. We knew that the Railway Minister would come forward with a statement. But this series of accidents that have happend are so frequent that the House should have an opportunity to discuss the matter and censure Government. I do not know why you in your wisdom, as is done always, have disallowed these adjournment motions. This is rather unfortunate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order. The hon. Minister is making a statement on a particular subject on which many members have tabled adjournment motions and also given notices calling attention. Adjournment motions have been tabled because today is the opening day of the session after two major accidents have occurred killing 90 persons in one and 130 in the other, that is, over 220 persons.

The first was attributed to some sabotage. The second involved a collision. The matter is very serious and I would request that the adjournment motions be admitted for discussion.

We want to ask the hon.Minister to resign gracefully.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): It is shocking that an adjournment motion on such an urgent matter of public importance has not been accepted by you. I would like to endorse the plea put forward by so many of our friends in favour of your kind reconsideration of this particular matter and giving an early opportunity for the House to discuss this. May I suggest to my hon. friend in charge of these railway accidents that he should be good enough to get into immediate communication with LIC and bring forward a Bill to introduce compulsory insurance for all railway passengers in this country?

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): The purpose of the discussion with regard to these accidents is to see whether we can exercise our influence and see that they are stopped and people are saved. This form of

[Shri Umanath]
discussion by means of calling attention and statements by the Minister has been going on for a long time, but more and more accident are taking place. We will not be satisfied even if you say that there will be a separate discussion on this on some motion because we had in the past similar discussions and they had no effect. So, the only alternative is for you to accept an adjournment to censure the Government and see whether anything happens.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know there were adjournment motions on the railway accidents. The demand has been again voiced on the floor of the House. Let us hear the statement, and I will consider...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: If you had not disallowed adjournment motions and kept them pending, after hearing the minister you should have given a ruling whether the adjournment motions would be discussed or not. You have disallowed the adjournment motions. What are we going to hear him for ? We know what has happened. I do not think we should waste the time of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको 'स्थगन प्रस्ताव' पर हमको सुने बगैर कोई फैसला नहीं करना चाहिये था। मैं एक अर्से से देख रहा हूँ कि हर एक सत्र के प्रारम्भ में महत्वपूर्ण स्थगन प्रस्ताव आते हैं और सत्र का प्रारम्भ उनसे होता है ऐसी हालत में आपको उसको डिसएलाऊ नहीं करना चाहिये था। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि इसको आप परिचालित कर दें और तत्काल चार बजे हम लोग स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर बहस करके अपनी कार्रवाई करें। इसको अभी पढ़ने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इसको सर्क्युलेट कर दिया जाए।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyan) : We are also equally concerned with this tragic event of railway accidents. We are very unhappy at the manner in which these things have occured quite often. The hon'ble minister has also expressed that he has no objection if this matter could be discussed at some time, as you think fit. We also endorse that this matter can be discussed at any time, convenient to us, but not on these adjournment motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As Mr. Limaye suggested, let the statement be circulated, and as there is a request from this side, supported by Shri Ranga also, after this circulation, I will consider in what from the discussion can taken place.

श्री रवि राय : आपको हम लोग एक बजे मिलेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक बजे हम लोग आपसे मिलेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will meet and discuss as to what is the best way.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You would keep our motions pending.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what I have already said. I am prepared to reconsider them in the light of these thing.

श्री मु० अ० खाँ (कासगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस तरफ़ से इतने माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं। क्या आप हमें नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : You have yourself disallowed the adjournment motions. Once you have done so, can you reconsider them ? It is for you to consider.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall discuss the matter with them to see if they should be discussed in the form of adjournment motion or otherwise.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) I am prepared to withdraw mine if the Prime Minister gives Dr. Ram Subhag Singh the same treatment she accorded to Shri Morarji Desai... (*Interruptions.*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले कि आप प्रधान

मंत्री को बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य देने के लिए कहें, मैं एक औचित्य का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। मैंने आपको सूचना दी थी।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittor) : I am standing up for the last fifteen minutes but you are not looking at me.

श्री० मु० अ० खां : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या हम नहीं बोल सकते हैं ? कुछ सदस्यों के कहने पर आपको अपना रूलिंग इस तरह नहीं बदलना चाहिए। इस तरह फैसला बदलने से कैसे काम चलेगा ?...(*Interruptions.*)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Statements

Sir, it is with deep regret that I rise to make a statement on two serious accidents which took place recently. In the first accident, train No. 6 Down Allahabad-Gorakhpur Express derailed at about 01.10 hours on 21.6.1969 between Jakhanian and Dulahpur Stations on the Varanasi-Bhatni Jn. metre gauge section of the Varanasi Division of the North Eastern Railway, at Km 94/12-11 on the approach of Magai Bridge. As a result, the train engine capsized and fell on the slope of the abutment, the first three coaches derailed, capsized and fell on the river bed and the next four coaches *i.e.* 4th to 7th derailed. The last 3 coaches remained on the rails. As a result of this accident, 63 persons were killed on the spot and 136 sustained injuries of whom 46 were hurt grievously. Subsequently, 3 persons died on the way to the hospitals and 6 in the hospitals, bringing the total number of deaths to 72.

2. Immediately on receipt of information about the accident, medical relief trains from Varanasi, Mau Jn. and Gorakhpur accompanied by doctors and other medical staff were despatched to the site of the accident. After the injured had been attended to at the site, they were admitted into hospitals at Mau, Varanasi and Azamgarh. The General Manager, North Eastern Railway alongwith the Heads of Departments rushed to the site of the accident as soon as the information regarding the accident was received. I also, alongwith the Chairman and Member, Engineering, Railway Board went to the site of the accident and visited the injured persons in the hospitals.

3. Ex-gratia payments to the next of kin of the dead and to those injured have been made.

4. The accident has been inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta. According to his provisional finding, the derailment was the result of a deliberate act of sabotage of track. The dastardly act was committed by persons unknown who opened the joints and fastenings of a rail, 39 feet in length at Km 94/12-11 and displaced it from its former intact position.

5. The offenders, having apparently planned to inflict the maximum damage upon the train, chose to break the continuity of the track on the approach of a girder bridge where the embankment is 22 feet in height.

6. Discontinuity of track, in day-light or in the engine headlight at night, is impossible of detection at high speed to avert an accident. The speed of the Express Train was well below the maximum of 75 KMPH authorised on the section.

7. The second accident took place at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road Station on the Kharagpur-Waltair section of the South Eastern Railway on 14.7.1969. On that day at about 21.40 hours train No. 513 UP diesel goods collided with the rear of train No. 398 UP Asansol-Puri Passenger, as a result of which the rearmost 2 coaches of the passenger train were smashed. In this accident, 69 persons were killed on the spot and 132 sustained injuries, of whom 16 succumbed to their injuries bringing the total number of deaths to 85.

8. Immediately on receipt of information of the accident, ambulance train from Kharagpur and ambulance vans from Khurda Road and Bhadrak were rushed to the site. Before the arrival of the medical relief train, 90 persons were treated by the local doctors, out of whom 70 persons were sent by road to Jajpur Town Civil Hospital and 20 to Gangadi Health Unit. After the

[Shri Ram Subhag Singh]
arrival of the medical relief train, the remaining 22 injured persons were treated by railway doctors and thereafter sent to Cuttack Medical College Hospital.

9. The Minister of State for Railways alongwith Member, Engineering, Railway Board visited the site of the accident and the injured in the hospitals.

10. The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, who proceeded to the site of the accident with General Manager and Heads of the Departments of the South Eastern Railway on 15.7.1969 is holding an inquiry into this accident.

11. Ex-gratia payments to the next of kin of the dead and to those injured have been made in some cases and are being arranged in other cases.

12. Claims for compensation for death and injuries in both these accident will be enquired into and determined by *Ad-hoc* Claims Commissioners who will be appointed shortly in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): If you call some Members from that side, you must call some from this side also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question was a limited one. Most of the Members from this side had submitted some adjournment motions and they were disallowed. They wanted to make a plea for reconsideration and I gave them a hearing.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is your ruling now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have been kept pending. We shall have a discussion and then decide the form in which it should be brought before the House.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: But you have to hear the point of order first before giving your ruling.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): You directed that the Minister should make a statement and within two minutes you change your ruling. He made his statement. Mr. Madhu Limaye made certain remarks that it sould be circulated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Regarding the adjournment motion, we had disallowed it. Then I called the hon. Minister to make a statement. There was again a plea for reconsideration of my ruling.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Your ruling cannot be challenged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is in the fitness of things that we should see in what form it should be brought before the House. We shall discuss it. I shall call Mr. Naidu also at that time.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I have not received a reply from the Prime Minister. Is she considering my suggestion ?

12.44 Hrs.

STATEMENT RE. NATIONALISATION OF BANKS

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कार्य-सूची के अनुसार अब प्रधान मंत्री जी को बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य देना है। इससे पहले संसद-कार्य मंत्री ने सभा-पटल पर बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण सम्बन्धी अध्यादेश की एक प्रति रखी है। मैं प्रातःकाल आपसे मिला था और मैंने निवेदन किया था कि जिस ढंग से यह अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है, उस के बारे में सदन को विचार करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए।

श्री जी० मो० विस्वास (बांकुरा): बहुत ठीक किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं अध्यादेश के गुण और दोषों पर नहीं जा रहा हूँ। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण ठीक है या गलत। इसके बारे में अलग-अलग रायें हो सकती हैं और जब वह अध्यादेश सदन के सामने पुष्टि के लिए रखा जायेगा, तब उस विषय पर माननीय सदस्यों को अपनी-अपनी बात कहने का

मौका मिलेगा। इस समय केवल औचित्य का प्रश्न है। संसद की बैठक 21 तारीख को बैठने जा रही है, यह घोषित कर दिया गया था। राष्ट्रपति महोदय संसद को बुला चुके थे। संसद की कार्यवाही की सूची प्रकाशित हो चुकी थी। लेकिन संसद की बैठक शुरू होने से चालीस घंटे पहले प्रधान मंत्री के परामर्श पर कार्यवाहक राष्ट्रपति ने एक अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): That was a revolutionary step, Sir.......... (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I request hon. Members to be calm? He is only raising an issue of propriety. Beyond that, he is not supposed to go into the merits of it. It is only the question of propriety with regard to the promulgation an ordinance.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के अनुसार अगर संसद की बैठक न हो रही हो, ...(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Sir, I want to make one thing clear. If they do not allow him to speak, we will not allow the Prime Minister to speak. Let it be made very clear to them.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I want to raise a point of order. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, and under the Constitution, he is within his rights to question the propriety of the promulgation of an ordinance. That is all.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What is the rule?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is pointing out the rule.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा संविधान इस बात का अधिकार देता है कि अगर संसद की बैठक न हो रही हो,...

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम जानते हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी इनको बहुत कुछ जानना बाकी है। (**व्यवधान**) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वातावरण में कोई भी शान्त चर्चा नहीं चल सकती है और अगर कांग्रेस के सदस्य इस सदन में हंगामा करने पर तुले हैं, तो उन को मुंह-तोड़ जवाब दिया जायेगा। (**व्यवधान**) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन्हें रोकिए। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) **:** बैठ जाओ। (**व्यवधान**)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I request hon. Members to resume their seats? As I said, the hon. Member is perfectly within his rights to raise the question of propriety. Beyond that, he cannot go. Please resume your seats.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि यह प्रश्न पार्टी का नहीं है। इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध सारे सदन की गरिमा और महिमा से है। इस प्रश्न का सम्बंध संसदीय लोकतंत्र की प्रक्रियाओं से है। यह पहला ही मौका नहीं है, जब अध्यादेश जारी करने के सरकार के अधिकार पर संसद् में चर्चा हुई है। आप जानते हैं कि पहली लोक-सभा के अध्यक्ष, श्री मावलंकर, जिन के प्रति सदन के सभी सदस्यों के हृदय में सम्मान का स्थान होगा, और हमारे पहले प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, के बीच में अध्यादेश जारी करने के सरकार के अधिकार के बारे में पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ था। मैं उस पत्र-व्यवहार का एक अंश सदन के सामने उद्धत करना चाहता हूं। श्री कौल और श्री शकधर की लिखी हुई पुस्तक में उस पत्र-व्यवहार का कुछ अंश दिया गया है। मैं उस को उद्धृत कर रहा हूं :

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

Speaker Mavalankar, in his letter of July 17, 1954, to the Prime Minister, stated:

"The issue of an ordinance is undemocratic and cannot be justified except in cases of extreme urgency or emergency."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मावलंकर ने आगे कहा :

"He expressed that Lok Sabha carry a responsibility of laying down the tradition. It is not a question of present personnel in the Government but a question of precedent and if this ordinance-issuing is not limited by convention only to extreme and very urgent cases the result may be that in future the Government may go on issuing ordinances giving Lok Sabha no option but to rubberstamp the ordinances."

इस का उत्तर जो पंडित जी ने दिया उस का एक अंश भी सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। पंडित जी ने 19 जुलाई को उत्तर देते हुए कहा :

"We have issued in the past a very limited number of ordinances and we have always placed before Parliament the reasons for having issued each one of them."

और शायद प्रधान मंत्री, भी यही करने जा रही हैं। लेकिन पंडित जी ने आगे क्या कहा उस की तरफ भी ध्यान देना होगा :

"I am myself unable to see why this should be considered undemocratic. Of course, this power like any other power may be abused and Parliament will be the ultimate judge as to whether the use of this power has been right or wrong."

इसलिए मैं इसे सदन के सामने रख रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पूरी बात कहने दीजिये। यह बात स्पष्ट है संकट काल में जब सदन की बैठक न चल रही हो अध्यादेश जारी किया जा सकता है लेकिन यह कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया और आज तक ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि संसद की बैठक बुला ली गई हो, 40 घंटे के भीतर संसद की कार्यवाही जारी होने वाली हो और अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया गया हो।

अब मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में एमर्जेंसी क्या थी? क्या बैंकिंग उद्योग संकट में था? या देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था संकट में थी? कौन सा संकट था? अगर संकट था तो कांग्रेस पार्टी का संकट था। अगर संकट था तो प्रधान मंत्री का संकट था...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member is going beyond the scope of the discussion. He cannot question the propriety of a decision; I have permitted him only to question the propriety of the promulgation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am challenging the timing of the decision.

डेसीशन अलग है। इस वाद-विवाद में यह कहा गया है, स्पीकर मावलंकर ने भी यह माना है और आप स्वीकार करेंगे कि अगर कोई संकट है तो अध्यादेश जारी किया जा सकता है। प्रधान मंत्री को स्पष्ट करना होगा कि कौन सा संकट था? जहां तक हम समझते हैं, हमारी दृष्टि में एक राजनैतिक संकट था, पार्टी का संकट था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं और मुझे यह कहना है कि अब इस सदन के अधिकारों का संरक्षण आप को करना है। इस सदन की मर्यादा अब आप के हाथ में है। संसद की बैठक के 40 घंटे पहले यह अध्यादेश जारी करना क्या यह उचित है? क्या यह लोकतांत्रिक है? क्या यह संसद की परम्परा के अनुकूल है? इस विषय पर संसद को चर्चा करने का आप मौका दीजिए।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I permitted him to raise only a question of propriety.

But propriety does not relate to the wisdom or otherwise of a decision; no, not at all. I have seen all the correspondence. There also it is made very clear that in certain circumstances, where there is urgency or emergency, an exception can be made. So, only the question of propriety can be raised......... (*interruptions*) Do you want a debate on this ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In less than 48 hours Parliament was to meet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is whether there was urgency or not.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): May I speak on the same point ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What I would suggest is this. Let the Prime Minister make the statement......(*interruptions*) Does he want to speak on the same point ?

SHRI N. DANDEKER: There are two aspects of this matter, one of which has been greatly expounded by the hon. Member who preceded them.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Sir, under what rule have you permitted him to speak ? (*interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have gone through the correspondence carefully. The power to promulgate an Ordinance is there under the Constitution. But under the practice that we have followed they are issued in the inter-session period and not on the eve of the session. But, as I pointed out, Shri Vajpayee wrote to me in the matter...... (*interruptions*). I am not giving any ruling. At the same time, I will not allow any hon. Member to speak on the merits of the Ordinance.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि आप किस प्रक्रिया को अपना रहे हैं ? यह ठीक है 377 के तहत उन्होंने एक बयान दिया। यह मैं समझ रहा हूँ लेकिन अगर आप और किसी को मौका देंगे तो आप को एक एक व्यक्ति को मौका यहां पर देना होगा।...... (**व्यवधान**)......साधारण तौर पर यही होता है, इन्होंने पहले लिख कर नोटिस दिया तो इन्होंने अपनी बात यहां रख दी। अब अगर आप और किसी को मौका देना चाहते हैं तो मैं उस के कभी खिलाफ नहीं रहा। दंडेकर जी जरूर बोलें, इन को आप मौका दें लेकिन दंडेकर जी को सुनते हैं तो हमको भी सुनना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not giving any ruling on the point raised.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am already on one. After it is over, I will hear the other one. Please resume your seat.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Am I to understand that the Prime Minister cannot make a statement unless a full discussion on the point of order raised by Shri Vajpayee takes place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. that is not so.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Sir, I am rising on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am already on a point of order. Until I dispose of it he cannot raise another one. Let him resume his seat.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: My point of order is on the point of order raised by Shri Vajpayee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A point of order is not permissible on another one. Please resume your seat.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: I want to raise a point of order on the point of order of Shri Vajpayee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow it. Let him resume his seat.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Sir, I want to raise it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have requested him several times to resume his seat. But he is not heeding to my advice. So, nothing will go on record.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When Shri Vajpayee approached me about raising the limited issue of propriety of issuing an Ordinance just on the eve of the session, I told him that I have seen the correspondence that took place and there is an exception. I also pointed out that certain urgency is there. But I said, I will allow him to raise it. The only proper course, if you are not satisfied, is that she may reply to the question of propriety.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: The issue of the Ordinance was wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made it clear that nobody can question the issue of the Ordinance. The only limited question is that of propriety. At this stage judgment regarding the Ordinance is out of order. On this I have overruled Shri Vajpayee and I overrule you also. I will not permit that question to be raised. Now let the Prime Minister reply.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) *rose—*

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It is 1o'clock. Let us adjourn for lunch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We adjourn now to meet again at 2 o'clock.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha Adjourned for Lnnch Till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT RE-NATIONALISATION OF BANKS (*Contd.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Prime Minister to reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : You had called Mr. Dandeker.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : The Supreme Court has admitted the writ petition.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Am I not permitted to make a submission ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not on this occasion.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Only members who make noise are heard.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: The matter is *sub-judice.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called the Prime Minister.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : It is in the Supreme Court. The Prime Minister cannot make a statement.

MR. DUPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not concerned with the Supreme Court now. Here we have the limited point of propriety. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGA (Sriakulam) : On the question of propriety, what have you done?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is the concern of the Court to say something about this. She cannot make a statement.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The matter is *sub-judice.* (*Inierruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have the other remedies. You can move a motion of disapproval. But on this occassion I do not want to widen the scope of the point that was raised.

** Not recorded.

SHRI RANGA : We are sure that that must be your information also that the writ has been accepted. Somebody on behalf of the Government is going to make a statement there. On behalf of the opposition also—who are opposed to this Ordinance—some statement would be made there. Thereafter the Court would be coming to its own decision. (*Interruption*) In the meanwhile, constituted as you are in the Chair, you have to look at it from the Constitutional and legal point of view. While the Supreme Court is seized of the matter and it is being discussed there, would it be proper for you first of all, on the question of propriety also, and later on for the Prime Minister also to make a statement ? Would that not unnecessarily bring us into a conflict with them ? While the Supreme Court is siezed of the matter, would it be right, would it be proper, for us to discuss it in the House ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Ranga has raised a relevant point, namely, about *sub-judice*. The question of *sub-judice* does not arise at this stage. We have gone through it very throughly. A Committee was appointed and we have discussed this matter and we have made the rules also. Therefore, at this stage, you cannot shut out the statement by the Prime Minister now. I am calling her now...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am raising a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not at this stage.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : How can you stop me from raising a point of order? मुझे प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाने दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Prime Minister is about to make a statement...... (*Interruptions*). I have already given my ruling on *sub-judice*.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I would like to speak on the question of propriety.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will permit the Hon. Member who writes to me to raise this point. I cannot widen the scope of debate on this issue.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि जब आर्डिनेन्स इश्यु हो गया... ...(व्यवधान)......

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Are you allowing me to speak after he has fiinished ?......(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: (Jainagar): This is not the bankers' lobby. There should be some procedure which we all should follow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can you shut out a member if he wants to raise a point of order ?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): पहले आप इनका प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर सुन लीजिए । ...... (व्यवधान)......

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर यह है कि...(व्यवधान) ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Are you going to allow us to say what we want to say after he has finished ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting a debate on his point of order. But I cannot shut him out when he says: "I have a specific point of order". To that extent, I will listen to him.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर यह है कि जब आर्डिनेन्स इश्यु हो गया तो उस आर्डिनेन्स को रेगुलेराइज करने के लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस सदन के सामने आना होगा और उस समय उन्हें स्टेटमेंट देना होगा । दूसरी बात यह है कि पहले ही आल इंडिया रेडियो पर इनका स्टेटमेंट हो चुका है और अब दोबारा स्टेटमेंट देने का मतलब होगा रेपिटिशन और वेस्ट आफ टाइम ।

तीसरी चीज़ यह है कि जो मामला सब-जुडिस होता है उसको हम यहां पर डिस्कस नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. I will call the Prime Minister now (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY : Only members who raise their voice are being heard here... (*Interruptions*). Every time I rise to speak, Hon. Members are thumping their desks......

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because of your popularity, they are applauding you. The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, an Ordinance was promulgated the day-before-yesterday, nationalising fourteen of the major commercial banks incorporated in India. With your permission, I should like to share with the House the considerations which weighed with Government in taking this momentous decision and the spirit in which they propose to implement it.

Nearly fifteen years ago, Parliament approved that we should set before ourselves the goal of a socialist pattern of society. Since then, Government have taken several measures towards the achievement of this goal. Public ownership and the control of the commanding heights of national economy and of its strategic sectors, are essential and important aspects of the new social order which we are trying to build in the country. We regard this as particularly necessary in a poor country which seeks to achieve speedy economic progress, consistent with social justice, in a democratic political system—one which is free from the domination of a few, and in which opportunities are open to all.

Financial institutions are among the most important levers that any society has at its command, for the achievement of its social and economic objectives. It is in recognition of this fact that we nationalised life insurance business and the then Imperial Bank of India over a decade ago. Since then, we have also set up in the public sector, other institutions for the provision of medium or long-term finance to industry and agriculture. The nationalisation of major banks is a significant step in this process of public control over the principal institutions for the mobilisation of people's savings and canalising them towards productive purposes.

After the serious difficulties which we have had to encounter in recent years, our economy is once again poised for fresh growth and development. There has been a notable breakthrough on the agricultural front, technologically and otherwise. The increase in our exports has been impressive. There has been substantial progress in power supply and the development of transport, as also the availability of trained manpower. Our industrial base has been strengthened and diversified. It is in this context that we launched the Fourth Plan earlier this year with confidence and determination.

The question which has been engaging our attention for some time is how best to impart an element of dynamism and new vigour into the process of our development so that the targets of the Fourth Plan, in the public and private sectors, cannot only be fulfilled but if possible, exceeded. Our major concern has been to accelerate the tempo of investment and production, so as to improve living standards and increase employment opportunities, consistent with our determination to achieve self-reliance. It is necessary to mobilise the savings of the people to the largest possible extent, and to utilise them for productive purposes in accordance with our plans and priorities. Government believe that public ownership of the major banks, for which there has been widespread public support, will help in the most effective mobilisation and deployment of national resources, so that our objectives can be realised with a greater degree of assurance. (SHRI PILOO MODY: why not all ? why only 14 ?)

The Ordinance promulgated by Government provides for the nationalisation of all scheduled banks, incorporated in India, which had minimum deposits of not less than Rs. 50 crores at the end of June last. The fourteen banks in this category, together with the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries which already operate under public ownership, account for more than 85% of bank deposits in this country. The House will appreciate that in view of the very

nature of the measure, and also to forestall any possibility of manipulations which may not be in the public interest, it was essential to make a swift and sudden move which could only be achieved through an ordinance. The fact that speculation about Government's intentions had assumed an acute phase in the last few days rendered it all the more necessary to act without any further loss of time, and in anticipation of the approval of Parliament, which will be sought through a Bill which Government propose to bring during the current session.

So far as foreign banks are concerned, they provide, by and large, business of a speciaiised nature such as facilitating foreign trade and tourism. The operation of banks of one country in another, subject to the laws of the land, is mainly for such purposes and is part of an international facility. Our Indian banks also maintain their branches in many countries. It has been Government's general policy to confine the opening of new branches of foreign banks to major port towns, where their specialised services are needed. Having regard to all these factors, Government have decided to exclude branches of foreign banks incorporated outside India from the purview of the Ordinance. (SHRI PILO MODY: This is discrimination against the natures.)

As I stated the other day, this is not the beginning of a new era of nationalisation. Whatever the pattern of the economy, it is widely recognised that the operations of the banking system should be informed (SHRI PILOO MODY.) who is going to inform it?) by a larger social purpose, and should be subject to close public regulation. Government have come to the conclusion that the desired regulation and rate of progress consistent with the urgency of our problems could be secured only through nationalisation.

I should like to reiterate my assurance that even after nationalisation, the legitimate credit needs of private industry and trade, big or small, will be met. Indeed, it shall be our endeavour to ensure that the needs of productive sectors of the economy, and in particular those of farmers, small-scale industrialists and self-employed professional group are met in an increasing measure. It will be one of the positive objectives of nationalised banks to actively foster the growth of new and progressive entrepreneurs, and to create fresh opportunities for hitherto neglected and backward areas in different parts of the country. The banks will now be better placed to serve the farmer and to promote agricultural production and rural development generally. Public ownership will also help to curb the use of bank credit for speculative and other unproductive purpose. By severing the link between the major banks and the bigger industrial groups which have so far controlled them, government believe that the step they have taken will also bring about the right atmosphere for the development of adequate professional management in the banking field. Government attach the utmost importance to modern managerial techniques and practices.

The moneys which depositors entrust to the banks are in the nature of a sacred trust. The interests of the depositors of the banks which have been nationalised, will not only continue to be fully safeguarded but will now have the backing of the State itself. I should also make it clear that the emphasis on priority areas, new entrepreneurs (SHRI PILOO MODY: for the benefit of Congressmen, new entrepreneur and backward people.) and relativelv backward areas, will not be at the expense of considerations of economic viability. Only thus can we fulfil our obligations to those who have entrusted their savings to us for the benefit of the community. But economic viability can still admit of much greater resourcefulness in lending to priority areas than has been the case so far. The general public already has the experience of the State Bank to show how public purpose and security, as well as good return to depositors, can be combined.

The Ordinance has also provided for the adequate protection of the interests of employees of the banks concerned. They have now become employees of a publicly owned and socially responsible banking system. This also places on them special responsibility towards the community. The success of the programme of nationalisation will, in a large measure, depend upon the efficiency, the devotion and the dedication with which they perform their daily tasks, and the courtesy and consideration with which they

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

treat the constituents of the bank. I hope that all individual employees of these banks and their associations will now help in the successful implementation of the step which has been taken. (SHRI N. DANDEKER: And go on strike.)

The Ordinance provides for a scheme of fair compensation for the take-over in accordance with a formula which Parliament approved recently, while enacting the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1968. The Ordinance provides that compensation will be payable in the form of Government securities.

In order to cause the least possible dislocation in the working of the banks covered by the Ordinance, and to avoid inconvenience to the public, it is proposed, for the present, to retain the identity of each bank in the form of a new corporation. The Chief Executive of each bank is now the custodian of the unit concerned on behalf of the Central Government, and will be subject to its control and direction. The old Board of Directors in each case stands dissolved, and the Ordinance vests the Government with the power to set up Advisory Boards in their place. These are interim measures. Changes in the structure of management may also be necessary; these will be undertaken after the most careful consideration. The Ordinance provides for such changes to be made.

As in other matters of policy, Government have been guided in taking the present decision entirely by national interests, and the needs and aspirations of our people. The establishment of a socialist society is one of our declared goals, but we have not been guided by any doctrinaire considerations. Our sole concern has been to accelerate development and thus make a significant impact on the problems of poverty and unemployment, and to bring about progressive reduction of disparities between the rich and the poor sections of our people, and between the relatively advanced and backward areas of our country.

I realise that the test of the decision is in its effective implementation. Government are determined to take all possible step to make this measure a success.

I should like to take this opportunity, Sir, to appeal to all sections of this House to extend their valuable cooperation in the purposeful implementation of this important measure.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: *rose*—

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have some questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, not at this stage.

14.25 hrs.

STATEMENTS RE RESIGNATION OF THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful for the opportunity that you have given me to make a statement on my resignation from the Council of Ministers.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay central south): Is such a statement necessary? Why should it be made? We know it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is permitted under the rules.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I consider it rather unfortunate that I should have to appear before this House to explain why I resigned as it involves the question of relationship between me and the Prime Minister.

I came to the conclusion that I can no longer serve in the present Council of Ministers except at the cost of my self-respect and except as a silent spectator to methods that may endanger the basic principles of democracy on which our parliamentary system is established. I came to this conclusion because I was summarily relieved of the Finance portfolio without even the ordinary courtesy of a prior discussion on this matter being shown to me by the Prime Minister.

After the Fourth General Election, the Congress Party chose its leader. She then asked me to join her Cabinet as Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. Even

though I did not want to join the Cabinet, I did so at her own request and on the pressing advice of many colleagues and friends. It was again she herself who insisted that I should take up the Finance portfolio even though I did not want to do so.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: You laid the precondition for joining. It is a false statement.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: During the period of over two years I have tried conscientiously to perform my duty as Finance Minister and to pursue and implement the policies that the party and the Cabinet formulated from time to time. The Prime Minister has not pointed out to me a single instance where I have not done so.

I have never believed in saying one thing and doing another. It is an accepted principle of democracy that every man has a right to think and express his views freely and frankly and that every decision must be arrived at after full and frank discussion. It is this right of full and frank discussion that is the basis of the duty cast on every democratic person to stand by the decision unequivocally and to implement it conscientiously. Holding this belief as I do, I have always considered it to be my duty to be bound by every decision that has been democratically taken and I have never accepted such decisions with any reservations. I would ask anyone to show if I have ever shown any reservation in either defending a decision or implementing it once it was taken. Any one who cares to look at my 39 years of public life, in the organisation, in the State legislature and Cabinet, in the Parliament and the Central Cabinet, will agree that this has been my record.

I was therefore greatly surprised and pained when soon after my return from Bangalore, I received a letter from the Prime Minister on the 16th instant informing me that as she believed that I had strong reservations about some of the basic issues that arise and that I had my own views about the direction and pace of the change and that she did not want to put an unfair burden on me in implementing these decisions taken at Bangalore, she had decided to take the Finance portfolio-herself. After I saw the letter and the notification issued by the President, I found that I was asked only for the sake of form to continue as Deputy Prime Minister.

It is well known that the resolution on economic policy adopted by the AICC at Bangalore was moved by me at the instance of the Working Committee. I moved that resolution without any reservation and I made it abundantly clear when I moved it and later when I replied to the debate on this resolution. If I accept to do a thing, I do it conscientiously and with all my heart. I believe this is known to everybody including the Prime Minister. If, in spite of this, the Prime Minister came to the conclusion that I may not implement the decisions, it only means that she had not that cofidence in my sincerity of action. The reservations to which the Prime Minister has referred may be due to the fact that in discussions preceding a decision in the Cabinet or in the Working Committee, I may have put the pros and cons of a proposition forcefully and frankly because I have believed that it is the duty of every person taking part in the process of arriving at decisions, to express his views before a decision is taken and not subsequent to it. If these arguments are taken as reservations and the person concerned is to be penalised for them, it will only lead to a condition where people will not give their views fully and frankly. This will pose the greatest danger to the very functioning of democracy. If I were to aecept this position, I would be doing injustice to my faith in democracy and would be failing in my duty.

I may be permitted to recall that I have been privileged to work as Chief Minister of Bombay State for quite some years and in the Central Council of Ministers for more than nine years, first under the leadership of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and then under the present Prime Minister. During all these years I have left nothing undone to see that the policies of the Party and the decisions of the Cabinet are carried out fully and effectively and also to defend them in legislatures or outside even when they pertained to matters for which others were responsible. Even in spite of my cooperation with the Prime Minister throughout the last two years in the implementation

[Shri Morarji Desai]

without any reservation of all the decisions that have been taken collectively or individually, if the Prime Minister now shows want of confidence in me, it would be futile for me to remain ni the Cabinet and expect to make any useful contribution.

This was not the only reason for my resignatson. I have been so summarily relieved of the Finance porfolio that I felt it an act of disgrace and my self-respect was deeply hurt. When I had discussions with the Prime Minister at her request on the 18th, I requested her to put herself in my position and to tell me what would have been her reaction. I told her that if she could realise that wrong was done to me, then it should be rectified. She was not prepared to undo the wrong. I had therefore no alternative left but to resign in order to uphold my self-respect.

Before I conclude I would like to refer to the unfortunate fact that over the last several months deliberate attempts have been made by several interested people to create an impression that I was opposed to repid socio-economic changes and radical measures to eradicate poverty and inequality of human status in our great country. These people probably do not know that I come from a very poor family. I grew up in poverty. I know, as very few these people know, what pangs of poverty are and how opportunities for growth and expression are denied to millions of our poor people. I have therefore always considered it my duty to fight poverty everywhere and of every kind and all forms of inequality and vested interests which create that poverty which is not only economic but also social as well. I have from my young age subscribed to Gandhiji's dictum that every interest which is in conflict w th the interest of the down-trodden or tihe DARIDRA-NARAYAN as Gandhiji used to call them, should be checked and Government must use its authority to ensure that poverty and inequality of status are eliminated. I however hold that these changes cannot be achieved as if by magic or in a very short time. Success in this direction can only result from persistent and collective efforts both through Government and society. It has been my endeavour to do this throughout my life. My conscience is clear and I am not worried by the attempts of those who try to malign me out of ignorance or prejudice.

If I had agreed to remain in the Cabinet as Deputy Prime Minister even with the addition of some duties which the Prime Minister may be pleased to assign to me after the summary treatment meted out to me, it would have been dishonourable for me and it would have proved I was only hankering after office. I hope and trust that the House will see the correctness of my action.

Finally, I would like, with your permission, Sir, to place on the Table of the House the correspondence I have had with the Prime Minister in this behalf, so that the House may have the facts on its record. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1230/69].

श्री मधुलिमये (मुंगेर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No questions are permitted...(*Interruptions.*)

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : (Barh) : Are they joining the Congress Government and the Congress Party ? I do not know who had extended them an invitation... (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधुलिमये : मैं इन से सवाल नहीं पूछ रहा हूं। आप से मैं निवेदन करने जा रहा हूं। भूतपूर्व उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में लोकतंत्र के सिद्धान्त, संसदीय कार्य-प्रणाली और मंत्रिमंडल का ढांचा, इनके बारे में कुछ बुनियादी सवाल उपस्थित किये हैं। इस सदन को इन सिद्धान्तों पर विचार करने का मौका, चर्चा करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये (**इंटरप्शंज**) इन्होंने जो बुनियादी सवाल उठाये हैं हो सकता है कि उनमें से कुछ सवालों के बारे में हम उनसे सहमत न हों। लेकिन फिर भी यह सिद्धांत की लड़ाई अगर है तो इस पर विचार करने का मौका हमें मिलना चाहिये। मैंने इसके बारे में नोटिस भी दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मैंने भी नोटिस दिया है। हम भी श्री मोरारजी देसाई के वक्तव्य पर अविलम्ब चर्चा चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will get an opportunity if you follow the procedure and approach properly.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : If you see rule 199, you will not waste the time of the House. The rule is clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know. He has already written to me.

Now, the hon. Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is with sincere regret that I rise to make this statement. If I may also add, I thought some sounds and remarks which came from some Opposition Members were in bad taste on this occasion.

It has been my privilege to know Shri Morarji Desai for many years. Throughout this long period, our personal relations have been of cordiality and understanding. During our association with Government for the last two years and a half, I have always valued his advice and wise counsel and have particularly appreciated the candour with which he has expressed himself on every issue. We may not always have shared the same views, assessment or approach, but I have always sought his advice and frank opinion, as I have done with my other colleagues in Government. I therefore deeply regret that he should even think of anyone being "penalised" for his views.

In my replies to Shri Desai's letters, copies of which he has laid on the Table of the House, and also in the course of my discussions with him, I have explained at some length the circumstances in which I took the decision to take personal charge of the finance portfolio. There has never been any question about his "loyalty" or sincerity of action; nor of his willingness to implement a decision once it was taken." Shri Desai is well known for his strong sense of discipline.

The question was not simply of faithfully implementing agreed decisions. As is well known, and as Shri Desai was good enough to indicate himself, he had his own definite views in regard to the economic policies which are in question. In the course of frank debate on such vital issues, each one of them comes to be identified in the public mind with certain basic approaches and attitudes. The new orientation of policy which we discussed at our party meeting in Bangalore was based on a note which I had ventured to place before it and which the party was pleased to endorse not only marked a significant phase in the implementation of our declared socialist objectives, but called for vital new measures which have since been initiated. It was in this background that I felt, in utmost sincerity, that I should take upon myself the responsibility of the Finance Ministry which is intimately and directly involved with the process of implementation.

Thus, the only question was of a change of the finance portfolio. I know that Shri Desai has always upheld the well-accepted conventions of the parliamentary system. when I decided upon the change of portfolio I first wrote to Shri Desai explaining the decision. Thereafter, I wrote to the President. The question of Shri Desai's dissociation from Government was not in my mind. In fact, I indicated in the very first letter to him that I looked forward to his continued association as Deputy Prime Minister, and suggested to him that we discuss the detailed arrangements. However, before we could meet for this purpose, Shri Desai wrote to me expressing his desire to resign.

Mr Deputy-Speaker, it is not at all my intention to join issue with Shri Desai over this unhappy episode. I should like to assure Shri Desai and this hon. House that his resignation has been a matter of deep regret to me. Shri Desai has been a stalwart of the generation which brought freedom to this country. He has rendered long and distinguished public service since Independence. I have naturally the greatest respect and regard for him. I should like to take this opportunity to thank him once again for his valuable advice and help in Government, and also for his gracious assurance that I may look forward to his continued

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

co-operation in the important tasks before us.

14.40 hrs.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE APPELLATE (CRIMINAL) JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME-COURT BILL

Extension of Time for Presentation of Report of Select Committee

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh); Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters upto the first day of next session."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters upto the first day of the next session,"

The motion was adopted

14.41 hrs.

OIL-FIELDS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL.*

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Oil-fields (Regulation and Development) Act. 1948,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shiv Chandra Jha has written to me that he wants to oppose the introduction of this Bill.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस आयलफ़ील्ड्ज़ (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवेलपमेंट) एमेंडमेंट बिल, 1969 के इन्ट्रोडक्शन का विरोध करता हूँ। आप चाहेंगे कि मैं संविधान के प्राविज़न्ज़ के मुताबिक इसका विरोध करूं। मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान की यूनियन लिस्ट की एन्ट्री 53 और 54 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। एन्ट्री 53 में कहा गया है :

"Regulation and development of oil fields and mineral oil resources; petroleum and petroleum products; other liquids and substances declared by Parliament by law to be dangerously inflamable."

एन्ट्री 54 में कहा गया है :

"Regulation of mines and mineral development to the cxtent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest."

इन दोनों एन्ट्रीज़ के मुताबिक सब आयल फ़ील्डज़ और माइन्ज़ पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का कब्ज़ा है और उनके नियमन और विकास की ज़िम्मेदारी भी उसी के ऊपर है। लेकिन जैसाकि आप जानते हैं, ये आयल फ़ील्ड्ज़ और माइन्ज़ अब भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर के मातहत हैं। यह स्थिति हमारे संविधान के प्रीएम्बल में दिये गये समाज कल्याण के लक्ष्य के खिलाफ़ है, जिसको आज प्रधान मंत्री ने दोहराया है। इसीलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक हमारे संविधान के एक मुख्य आदर्श के मुताबिक नहीं हैं, बल्कि यह उसकी लिप सर्विस के रूप में है और वास्तव में यह टिंकरिंग विद दी प्राबलम है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस विधेयक को वापस ले ले और आयल फ़ील्ड्ज और माइन्ज़ को नैशनलाइज़ करने के लिए एक विधेयक लाये। ऐसा करने पर ही माइन्ज़, मिनरल्ज़ और उसके साथ-साथ तेल का सही रूप में रेगुलेशन और विकास होगा, देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में उनका योगदान होगा और समाज-कल्याण के उद्देश्य

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-7-69.

की पूर्ति होगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक के इन्ट्रोडक्शन का घोर विरोध करता हूँ ।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons we have mentioned that it is only to cover a limited scope. The rate of royalty was decided upon by the award of the late Prime Minister in 1962. Later on the Prime Minister gave the award the other day to enhance the rate of royalty with retrospective effect. So unless this is amended we cannot pay this with retrospective effect. Therefore, this Bill has got a very restricted scope.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Oil-fields (Regulation and Development) Act. 1948."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. TRIGUṆA SEN; Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shri Chand Goyal, Shri Banerjee and Shri Fernandes have written to me that they want to oppose the introduction of this Bill. At the introduction stage they can only make a very brief submission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I wish to oppose this Bill, the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill. Sir, if this particular Bill is passed...(*Interruption*). Sir, I want your undivided attention.

The question is that this particular Bill has been brought forward after repeated objections by the C. P. I., S. S. P. and other parties also. They have relentlesly opposed this provision on the ground that if this Government cannot give a need-based minimum wage to their employees or to increase their wages, how can the Members of Parliament who are the representatives of the poor people raise their salaries or their allowance from Rs. 31 to Rs. 51 per day? Our moral objection is that this particular provision is at the cost of the country. I would request the hon. Prime Minister who is the Finance Minister also to explain to the House the urgent need of raising the allowance of the Members of Parliament. When the amount was raised from Rs. 21 to Rs. 31 per day, then also there was an objection raised by us. At this hour, when a decision has been taken by the Cabinet that no wage increase should be there for the Government employees, I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to withdraw the Bill.

14.47 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD *in the Chair*]

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : On a point of order, Sir. Before a Member opposes the Bill, he should make a statement in the House that if the Bill is passed, he will not receive the enhanced allowance.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : Quite irrelevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I appreciate the sense of humour which is very crude.

The question at present is, when we are nationalising the banks for resources, when we are trying to implement various plans and specially, when 21 lakh Central Government employees and an equal number of State Government employees have been asked to tighten their belts' and not to ask for any

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* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-7-69.

[Shri S.M. Banerjee]

wage increase, and when movements after movements have been completely crushed by bullets by the same Government saying that they have no money pay, at this hour, can the Members of Parliament who are the representatives of the poor people raise their salaries or allowance from Rs. 31 to Rs. 51 per day? With all the concessions mentioned in the Bill, the increase will be to the tune of Rs. 1000 per month. All the Members of this House, whether belonging to this side or to that side should realise that it is at the cost of the other people. I am really sorry that after hearing the speech of the Prime Minister, they still want their salaries to be increased at the cost of the people. I only plead and request you, Sir, to kindly ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to withdraw the Bill.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़): सभापति महोदय, आप को स्मरण होगा कि दोनों सदनों की एक समिति बनी थी जिसने इस विषय पर विचार किया था कि संसद के सदस्यों को अपना कर्त्तव्य निभाने में सुविधा हो, उस दृष्टि से विचार किया जाय। उस समिति ने दो प्रकार के सुझाव दिये। कुछ सुझाव सर्वसम्मत सुझाव थे, कुछ सुझाव बहुमत से दिए गए थे। जो सुझाव बहुमत से दिए गए थे मैं उनकी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता। यह एलावेंस 31 रुपये से 51 रुपये बढ़ाने का जो सुझाव था वह बहुमत से दिया गया था, सर्वसम्मति से नहीं दिया गया था। सर्वसम्मत सुझाव तीन थे। उनमें से एक यह था कि संसद का एक सदस्य अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में, तथा अपने राज्य में अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन प्रभावी ढंग से कर सके इस दृष्टि से उसको यातायात की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए और उसके लिए अपने राज्य के अन्दर फ्री पास बस का दिया जाय ताकि उसको अपने कर्त्तव्य का निर्वाहन करने में किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई न हो। दूसरी एक बात पर और विचार किया गया कि जो सैकड़ों की संख्या में सदस्यों के पास पत्र आते हैं देश के कोने-कोने से, उनका उत्तर देने में जो डाक का व्यय होता है उसके बारे में भी संसद सदस्यों को विचार करना पड़ता है और कई बार उत्तर देने में जो डाक का व्यय होता है उस के बारे में भी संसद सदस्यों को विचार करना पड़ता है और कई बार उत्तर देने में इस कारण संकोच होता है कि उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति उस को इस बात की आज्ञा नहीं देती। इस कारण से समिति ने यह सर्वसम्मत सुझाव दिया था कि सब सदस्यों को 100 रु० तक जितना भी वह खर्च करें इसके लिए दिया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह से सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सर्विस स्टाम्प मिलते हैं उस मात्रा में सर्विस स्टाम्पस एक संसद सदस्य को दिए जायं तो उसमें उनको सुविधा होगी। तीसरी समस्या स्टेनोग्राफर की है। कम से कम मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से इस कठिनाई को बहुत अनुभव करता हूँ कि जब तक स्टेनोग्राफर की सुविधा एक संसद सदस्य को न मिले तब तक पत्र-व्यवहार करने में उसे बड़ी कठिनाई होती है...... **(व्यवधान)** उस में सबसे बड़ा एक ही सुझाव था कि सदस्यों को स्टेनोग्राफर की सुविधा जरूर मिलनी चाहिए ताकि जो कुछ पत्र-व्यवहार करना होता है वह आसानी से हो सके। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि उन सब सुविधाओं का तो कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है, उनकी चर्चा ही नहीं है। आखिर उद्देश्य इसका यह है कि संसद का हरेक सदस्य अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभा सके, अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन कर सके, एक संसद सदस्य के नाते जो उत्तरदायित्व उसके ऊपर डाला गया है उसका वह पालन कर सके, इस दृष्टि से आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि उसको सुविधाएं मिलती रहें। लेकिन आज 31 रुपये से 51 रुपया एलावेंस बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं क्योंकि यह अधिकार हमारे हाथ में है देश की जनता और समाचार पत्र अब इस बात की चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि चूंकि यह उनके अधिकार की बात थी इसलिए उन्होंने अपने लिए एलावेंस में वृद्धि कर ली। बाकी और जिन लोगों की आवश्यकता है उसकी तरफ उन्होंने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस चर्चा से, लोगों को इस प्रकार की क्रिटिसिज्म से हम बच सकें इसके लिए बजाय दैनिक भत्ते में वृद्धि करने की सुविधाओं के

ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय क्योंकि सुविधाएं बुनियादी चीजें हैं। हमारा जो कर्त्तव्य है संसद सदस्य के नाते देश के प्रति, अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र के प्रति, अपने राज्य के प्रति उसका हम पालन कर सकें, इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूं कि भत्ते में वृद्धि करने के बजाय सुविधाएं प्रदान करने वाला विधेयक यहां पर आना चाहिए था। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ अभी कुछ ही देर के पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपना बैंकिंग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के समर्थन में एक बयान पेश किया और अब यह विधेयक यहां आ रहा है जिसके जरिए साल में लगभग 1 करोड़ रुपया इस संसद में बैठने वाले लोगों को देने की व्यवस्था हो रही है। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि चूंकि इस विधेयक के संबंध में एक बयान मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में पिछले सत्र के अन्तिम दिवस दिया था इसलिए इस विधेयक से जो भी आर्थिक फायदा एक संसद सदस्य को होगा वह 1969 से लागू किया जायगा। एक तरफ़ नई आर्थिक दिशाओं की बात प्रधान मंत्री के मुंह से आना और अर्थ मंत्री बनने के बाद पहले ही दिन इस सदन के अन्दर एक करोड़ रुपये का एक अलग ही दिशा देने वाला काम करना कहां तक इस सरकार को शोभा देता है, यह मैं नहीं समझ सकता हूँ। पिछले कई वर्षों से इस चीज़ को हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि इस सदन में बैठने वाले लोग भले ही कोई बहुत बड़ा मकसद ले कर आते हों लेकिन जनता की आशाएं और आकांक्षाएं रहती हैं अपनी जगह पर और अपने निजी स्वार्थों का हिसाब किस तरह से पूरा किया जा सकता है इस बात को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। वरना इसी सदन में पिछले सत्र में जब पेंशनर लोगों के मामले को हम लोगों ने उठाया और दो वर्षों से उठा रहे हैं, हर एक अर्थ मंत्री के मुंह से या उनके जो भी डिप्टी मंत्री रहते हैं उनके मुंह से यह बात आई कि आर्थिक तकलीफ के कारण हम पेंशनर की तनख्वाह बढ़ाने का काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे पूछना है अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि जहां पेंशनर महीने में 15 और और 18 रुपये लेकर जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं वहां उन के पेंशन में 5 और 10 रुपये वृद्धि करने की बात आती है तो आपको आर्थिक कठिनाई महसूस होती है तो संसद के सदस्य के भत्ते में 30 रुपये की बढ़ौती देने में आपको आर्थिक कठिनाई नहीं महसूस होती है ?...(**व्यवधान**) जरूरत हो या न हो यह बेमतलब की बात है। आपकी नीतियों और आपके कामों में एकरूपता नहीं है। आपके सोचने में एक दिशा नहीं है। आपकी खुद की जहां बात आती है तब आर्थिक कठिनाई आपको नहीं महसूस होती है। जब पेंशनर का मामला आता है सरकारी कर्मचारियों का मामला आता है तब आपको आर्थिक कठिनाई दिखाई देती है। अपने सोचने में, अपने दिमाग में, अपने व्यवहार में जो दो ज़बान से आप लोग अपना काम चला रहे हो इसका यह एक सबूत मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को किसी भी हालत में इस सदन में पेश न करने दिया जाय और आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि इस सदन की यह राय है कि संसद के सदस्यों को अच्छे ढंग से अपने कर्त्तव्य को निभाने के लिए किन्हीं सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता हो तो वह सुविधाएं उनको दीजिए लेकिन रुपया बढ़ा कर उनका ऐशोआराम बढ़ाने का जो यह तरीका है उसको तो बिलकुल यहां पर रोका जाय।

श्री मधुलिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। आपको याद होगा कि जब यह मामला पिछली बार सदन में आया था...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to hear your point of order. I do not want to hear all these.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं सुनेंगे ? मैं प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर बोल रहा हूं। मैं भाषण नहीं दे रहा हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the name of point of order, I do not want to hear all these...... (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले आप सुन लीजिए... (**व्यवधान**) ... आप अपने शब्दों को वापस लीजिए...(**व्यवधान**)...मेरी बात सुने बगैर यह कैसे कह सकते हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under which rule you are raising it ?

श्री रवि राय : पहले आप सुन लीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप हिन्दी नहीं समझ सकते हैं तो आप ट्रांसलेशन के लिए कान में मशीन लगा लीजिए...(**व्यवधान**)...प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर कैसे नहीं सुनेंगे ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to raise other issues, you have to give notice.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : That must be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under which rule you are raising it ?

श्री मधु लिमये : 376 में है । यहां पर इस विषय पर रूलिंग हो चुकी है...(**व्यवधान**)... ट्रांसलेशन वाला लगाइए अगर आप हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : On a point of order, Sir. He has said something against the Chair. That should be expunged or he must withdraw it.

15 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक ही वाक्य में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं । अध्यक्ष महोदय ने इसके बारे में रूलिंग दी हुई है कि जो सर्व-सम्मत फैसले होंगे, उन्हीं को बिल की शक्ल में कार्यान्वित किया जायगा । आप तो चेयरमैन हैं, लेकिन इस विषय में अध्यक्ष महोदय का निर्णय आ चुका है...(**व्यवधान**)...स्पीकर की रूलिंग के खिलाफ़ यहां पर कोई कानून नहीं आ सकता, जब तक स्पीकर के रूलिंग को बदला नहीं जाता है । इसलिए यह बिल यहां पर इन्ट्रोड्यूस नहीं हो सकता है, जब तक स्पीकर का निर्णय यहां पर है । आप उसको बदलिये । यही मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You can give your own ruling. Why should the Chair be denigrated ? My hon. friends can vote against the Bill if they want.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottein) : On a point of order. I object to the introduction of this Bill because it contains provisions which are violative of a certain mandate given by this very House on this question.........

AN HON. MEMBER : When ?

SHRI UMANATH : That is my point of order. This Bill contains provisions for incrensing the salary.........

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not going to allow anybody now......

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Who are you ?

SHRI UMANATH : If you are not going to allow our point of order, we are not going to allow you also......

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Who are you You are not the Speaker.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabar Kantha) He is the Speaker for all purposes. He is the Chairman, and he has the powers of the Speaker.

SHRI UMANATH : If you are not going to allow us in this arbitrary manner, we are not going to allow you also.

I have said that this Bill is violative of the mandate given by this Bill. Government cannot bring forward a Bill which is violative of the mandate of the House. I shall tell you what this mandate has been.

श्री मधुलिमये : आप इस तरह से नहीं चला सकते ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Who are you ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him not talk like that. I am the chairman. He should withdraw those words. I am the chairman here.

SHRI UMANATH : We should not allow you if you are not going to allow us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am the Chairman here. The hon. Member should resume his seat.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : On a point of order, how can you refuse to listen to us ? I am going according to the rules.

SHRI UMANATH : I am on a point of order......

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chttoor) : Under what rule is he raising the point of order ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He is not the speaker.......

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am the Speaker as long as I am in the Chair.

SHRI RAINDHIR SINGH : He must apologise to the Chair. He must apologise. The Chair cannot be addressed by saying 'Who are you ?' That is very bad. He must apologise. I shall not resume my seat until he apologises.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who are you ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर) सभापति महोदय, आप इस समय अध्यक्ष की पीठ पर विराजमान हैं, हम आपका सम्मान करना चाहते हैं, सम्मान हमें करना भी चाहिए और मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन के सभी सदस्य जो भी इस पीठ पर बैठा हो, उसका सम्मान करेगा। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन कि आप इस विधेयक पर मैम्बरों को बोलने का मौका दें क्योंकि यह विधेयक सदस्यों से सम्बन्धित है। लम्बा भाषण करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन दो-चार सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं तो आप उनको बोलने दीजिए —यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not said that I shall not hear anybody. But I have to follow certain rules. I have not said what the hon. Member has said. But I have to observe certain rules and regulations here. Supposing everyone of the five hundred odd Members want to speak, how is it possible ? so, we have been following the procedure that such of those Members as have given notice should be allowed to speak. Otherwise, I shall have to call everyone of the five hundred odd Members, and if I do that, then the whole day will be utilised for that purppose. So, I am adhering to the rules and regulations and I am not allowing anybody who has not given notice to me. Therefore I should not be misunderstood if I do not call every Member who rises.

SHRI UMANATH : we are not making speeches. I am only raising a point of of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : No Bill can be introduced against the ruling of the speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order of Shri Umanath ?

SHRI UMANATH : I shall confine myself to the point of order.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What about the derogatory remarks ?

SHRI UMANATH : My point is that this Bill is violative of the mandate of this House. It is on that point that I am making my submissions.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : First, he must withdraw those remarks.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let Shri Randhir Singh resume his seat now.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I cannot bear any insult to the Kisan Chairman. He should not be insulted. I shall not allow to him to speak until he apologises.

SHRI UMANATH : Let us keep on standing. I am not bothered. Even if it be seven o' clock, let us keep on standing together......

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Those remarks should be expunged.

SHRI UMANATH : I am not making a speech. I am only raising a point of order. This Bill has been brought forward on the basis of certain recommendations of a committee which was set up in pursuance of

[Shri Umanath]

a resolution of this House. At the time of the passing of that resolution, it contained reference to many matters including increase in salary. A specific question was asked of the Speaker whether that resolution referred to facilities or salaries. The hon. Speaker is on record that it is only limited to facilities and not to salaries. But now this Bill contains provisions with regard to salaries.

In the committee, some Member raised the question of salary revision. Again, the question came up whether the committee had a right to go into the salary revision. It was again referred by the committee to the Speaker to ascertain whether the committee had that right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: what is the point of order ?

SHRI UMANATH: The point of order is that it is violative of the mandate of the House. The question was referred to the Speaker whether the committee had got any right to go into the question of salaries. The Speaker gave his ruling to the committee in writing that the committee had the right to go only into question of facilities and not into the question of salaries,

We find that the committee has violated the ruling of the Speaker given subsequently. So, this Bill is based on a position which is violative of the Speaker's ruling as well as the mandate of this House. That is why I object to the introduction of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was also in that committee, and I know that this point was discussed in the committee, and it came to a decision that it was a joint committee consisting of Members from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and, therefore, the Speaker's ruling would not come in the way of their suggestions.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954".

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 1] **AYES** **[15.13 hrs.**

Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri R.
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedy, Shri Nageshwar
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Gudadinni, Shri B. K.
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jamna Lal, Shri
Jena, Shri D. D.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kamble, Shri
Kamala Kumari, Shrimati
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Katham, Shri B. N.

Kavade, Shri B. R
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kesri, Shri, Sitaram
Khan, Shri M. A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahadevappa, Shri Rampur
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Shri B. P.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Marandi, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohsin, Shri
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Naik, Shri G. C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patel, Shri Manubhai
Patil, Shri Anantra
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, S. D.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shaffi
Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Rajni Devi, Shrimati
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri Choudhary
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Shri Mthyal
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shri R. D.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Santosham, Dr. M.
Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Sethuraman, Shri N.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri D. V.
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Somani, Shri N. K.
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Sonavane, Shri
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Sursingh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

NOES

Ayarwal, Shri Ram Sihgh
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bharti, Shri Maharaj Singh
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri

Dange, Shri S.A.
* Das, Shri N. T.
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Goyal, Shri Sri Chand
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haridar, Shri K.
Jai Singh, Shri
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Kundu, Shri S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
*Majhi, Shri Mahendra
Mangalathumadam, Shri
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mulla, Shri A. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patel, Shri J. H.
Ramani, Shri K.
Ray, Shri Rabi
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Shah, Shri T. P.
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Sharma, Shri Narain Swarup
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Umanath, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result† of the division is: Ayes: 220; Noes: 62.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH; I introduce the Bill.

15.13 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*: INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 1969; AND INDIAN RAILWAYS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I beg to move the following:

"This House disapproves of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 4th June, 1969".

I deprecate the tendency of this Government to govern by ordinances. This Government has a penchant for issuing ordinances. Whenever it wants to do a thing in any Ministry, it finds it an excuse and promulgates an Ordinance.

Actually, during this interregnum, a number of ordinances have been promulgated, most of which could have been avoided. It would almost appear that we are living in a regime of ordinances, and that consequently this august House is intended only to rubber-stamp the decisions of this Government. The latest Ordinance promulgated only 40 hours before Parliament was scheduled to meet nationalising banks is an affront to the dignity and authority of this House. There was no emergency and no immediate necessity. This ordinance nationalising banks would have deleterious effects upon econmic growth. International opinion has also adversely reacted to it.

I would now come to the Ordinance in question. I would draw attention to article 123 of the Constitution.

"If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take

* Wrongly voted for 'NOES'

† The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri C. C. Desai; Meetha Lal Meena: N. T. Das and Mahendra Majhi.

NOES : Sarvashri Mohammed Ismail, P. C. Adichan, M. H. Gowda. and S. S. Kothari.

immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require."

In my opinion,there were no such circumstances as necessitated the issuing this ordinance enhancing penalties in respect of ticketless travel. It could have been brought before the House in the normal course, and since the House was to be convened, there was no reason way this ordinance should have been issued. I would like to emphasize the basic point that since this Government believes in governing by ordinances and not in the healthy democratic conventions regarding the issue of ordinances, the hon. Members must give serious thought to circumscribing and limiting the powers of ihis Government to issue ordinances. That Is the serious issue, and in order to do that, a would suggest either article 123 should be cmended, or it should be provided that a bommittee of members of Parliament should ee constituted to advise the President, as to whether they are justified; and this committee should be consulted by the President in tvery case be fore issuing ordinances.

Railways are a public monopoly. Now the cream of the banking industry would also pass into tho hands of bureaucrats. Is this bureaucratisation going to solve the country's problems ? The phenomenal inefficiency and losses in the public sector has been growing. Even railways have been incurring losses. There is mismanagement, inefficiency and corruption and these are surely infactious diseases. I doubt if nationalised banks can be insulated from the legacy of the existing public sector. Deterioration would fast set in and that would be to the detriment of the economy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are talking about banks. This is about railways.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Railways are a public monopoly and one has to deal with the performance of the public sector while dealing with this ordinance. That is what I was referring to. As you know, the performance of the public sector has been dismal in the past, not only of railways but even other public sector undertakings. However, I will concentrate on the railways.

Increase in penalties for ticketless travel is an over simplification. There is no doubt that ticketless travel has to be checked. There is tremendous loss of revenue. The Ministry estimats it to be between Rs. 10 and 15 crores I wonder how they have got these estimates. But what is happening today is that implementation even of the existing provisions is so poor that the penalties for ticketless travel only lead to corruption. If you see the conditions at any station, particulary when the train is about to come, there is a long queue of people and many of them are not even able to obtain tickets; unless they want to leave the train, they have somehow to board it. These bona fide passengers who would like to pay their fares correctly do not have any avenue for paying them. They try to contact the Guard, and usually the Guard is busy with other matters. He cannot be contacted and during that period the train leaves. Therefore, if they go to the train, there is nobody to whom they can say that they would like to have the requisite ticket. Even if they want to pay, they are unable to do so.

When the ticket collector comes, even if these passengers ask him to issue a ticket, he says they have to pay so much penalty. After threatening them with the penalties, the proposal is put forward saying that no ticket is necessary if they pay a certain amount of money to the ticket collectors. If the penalty is increased as psoposed, the consequence would be that the ticket collector would be able to blackmail the passengers even more. These are the facts of life. Let the Minister himself enquire into this. If I am wrong, I shall stand corrected. But these are facts which cannot be ignored. The higher the penalties, the greater is the demand by ticket collector from the passengers and they succumb to it.

In view of this, I suggest that efforts must be made to provide the requisite machinery for issuing tickets or certificates under section 68(2) of the Railways Act. It should be made easy for the passengers to obtain a certificate showing that they intended to pay for the tickets. I do not hold any brief for persons with mala fide intentions who do not want to pay the Railways their legitimate dues. But bona fide passengers must not be harassed. A colleague was

[Shri S.S. Kothari]

saying that if somebody approached the guard of a train for a certificate, he should produce a platform ticket; otherwise the certificate would not be issued. If a person could obtain a platform ticket, he could as well have obtained a proper ticket. It is an absurd provision. Any ticket collector in uniform should be authorised to issue a certificate when a bona fide passenger says that he wants to go from this place to his destination. Otherwise, genuine passengers will be harassed. This would also plug the loophole which enables money to pass, not to the railways but to the pockets of its employees.

What is the use of enhancing penalties without implementing the existing laws? The existing laws are ineffective. That is why I say that the Ordinance is an exercise in futility and a calculated act of salf-deception. This must be rectified.

Overcrowding in trains results in increased ticketless travel. There are difficulties with regard to reservations. Various commissions have suggested some methods. Certain forms have to be filled in for reservation. Inspite of these forms the element of corruption with regard to reservations has not gone down. It is common knowledge that sometimes money has to be paid for securing them. The only solution that one can think of is that the accommodation available in trains should be increased by at least fifty per cent. The number of trains must be increased and also the number of coaches in the trains. Incidentally, this would provide job opportunities to the engineering industry, if orders for coach building are placed on that industry.

There appears to be shortage of staff both with regard to the checking staff and also conductors attached to the trains. If ticketless travel is due to shortage of staff, it must be looked into.

With regard to the Raliway Protection Force, RPF, I have to say that it is incompetent and ineffective. Even at important stations, we do not find them and even if there are a few, they are inactive. We are told that many persons travel deliberately without tickets from Delhi to Ghazibad; they also enter any compartment they like and are a source of harassment to bona fide passengers. The TTEs do not dare to get hold of the culprits or miscreants who create such a nuisance. If the Railway Police Force is inadequate to tackle this situation, it should be intensified at certain places rather than posting them here and there.

At important stations there should be squads of Railway Protection Force which should be utilised for bringing to book miscreants who travel without tickets.

It is not only a problem on the Delhi-Ghaziabad section, but I am told that it is a problem in some sections of Bihar, West Bengal and other States also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, I must have half an hour at least.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Three hours have been allotted.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I must have ample time. I am speaking on a statutory resolution. Kindly consult the Secretary as to what the timing is. Three hours have been allotted and I have to speak on my statutory resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may have 15 minutes. Three minutes more.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I must have time to do justice to the job. I submit that the Railway Protection Force must be activised. Then only probably there would be some effect of the ordinance which seeks to increase the penalty for ticketless travelling.

Besides, theft of railway property takes place: bulbs, taps and various other accessories are replaced and then within a few days they are stolen away by some people. The Railway Police or the Railway Protection Force do not do anything practically. I would urge the Minister to give serious attention to this aspect and see that the police force is activised as I said earlier. I am reiterating it because that is a very important point. Otherwise, there is no use expecting any results from this measure.

Besides railway losses, theft, etc., even murders take place. As you are aware, there was the murder of Pandit Din Dayal Upadhyaya but the police has not yet been able to do anything in the matter. What were the railway police or the Railway Protection Force doing at that time? I do not know. Why I am referring to this is because this kind of incident affect us, and we are deeply concerned about it. But this is being done not only in the Mughal Sarai section: such things take place in various other sections also. Therefore, the police force has to be improved.

With regard to railway accidents, we have had so much of discussion earlier in the morning. I hope the Minister would not mind it if I say that with the rapidity with which space technology is progressing in the USA, and operational efficiency of the railways is deteriorating in this country, a stage may come when it would be safer to travel through space to the moon than to travel Indian railways, I hope that stage will not come.

In every case, it is said that the accidents are due to human failure or mechanical failure. It is bound to be something of course. But if the operational efficiency goes on deteriorating, what else can we expect except such railway accidents? I request the Minister to give some serius attention to this aspect of the matter.

The Minister has himself got God's name: "Ram" Subhag Singh. So, let us hope that he will be able to reduce the number of accidents on the railways.

One more important point is this. With that I shall conclude my speech. Despite the monopoly of the railways, losses are incurred year after year. We find that the fares and freight are continuously increasing. May I submit that cost accounting is not being done properly or efficiently in the railways? He must analyse and find out which of the sections are losing and which are doing well. Only when efficient cost accounting is done, he can ascertain where a section is losing money. Then, wherever they are losing money, they can take effective steps to improve operational efficiency and tone up administration and see tha these loopholes are plugged.

I would also emphasize that the amenities for third-class passengers should be increased. If there are better amenities, I feel that would also assist in checking the ticketless travelling. The Capital Express and the Taj Express are just show-pieces; and they are beyond the reach of the poor and the middle classes. It is said that our fares are low by international comparison, but then what about our per capita income? The per capita income is so low that the fares, of necessity, are low, and they have to be within the reach of the poor people in this country.

What about the amenities? We find that half the lights are often missing, and the fans do not work or they are so sparse that they do not cover even a fringe of the passengers. As regards water coolers, where they are installed, many of them do not function at all. Water often does not flow through the taps. This happens often in the third class compartments. Of course, the hon. Minister does not have to travel third class. He does not know how the third class passengers suffer, as we do.

My last point is this. The Railway Board must improve itself. That is of very great importance for this country, if the efficiency of the railways has got to be improved. There has been severe citicism of the Railway Board; they are good people. I would not like to criticise them. But let them do something to improve the railways; let them do some heart-searching and let them improve matters and make the railway more efficient and see that the railways which ensure are the property of the nation as they advertise boldly in the compartments; they must see that the railways are made to run efficiently and operate efficiently and that the Railway Board administers the railways property.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Sir, I big to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration."

[Shri Ram Subhag Singh]

Sir, this is a self-explanatory Bill. On the basis of this Bill the Ordinance was issued speaking on which Shri Kothari has Pointed out that Government has developed this habit of promulgating ordinances without caring for people's convenience. He also just now mentioned about travel in third class and took the entire credit as if he and he alone travels in third class and nobody else. He said that others, more particularly the Ministers, do not know anything about the difficulties that are obtaining in third class compartments. But I may tell him that it is with a view to helping the *bona fide* passengers that this Ordinance was issued, and if he really knows about the difficulty that is created for *bona fide* passengers he would not object to the issue of this Ordinance.

This Ordinance was promulgated on 10th June and the report that we got on 20th June says that the number of passengers found travelling without tickets or improper tickets came down from 2,32,649 to 96,292, which is more than half, and the reduction has been to the tune of about 59 per cent. The simple promulgation of this Ordinance has got this effect.

He also said that anybody in railway uniform must be authorised to issue certificates, in connection with higher excess charge. I accept that this is a good suggestion. But what will happen to the booking window? Anybody who wants to be a *bona fide* passenger, I would say, should go to the booking window and buy a ticket. If there is any difficulty I am prepared to issue necessary instructions. Instructions have already been issued that wherever needed the number of booking windows must be increased. Higher charges recovered from such passengers increased from Rs. 1,94,074 to Rs. 3,96,852. This shows an increase of 105 per cent. Lower excess charge increased from Rs. 1,529 to Rs. 8,662 representing an increase of 467 per cent. Sale of tickets at the booking windows of Indian Railways recorded an increase of 9.4 per cent as against 4.18 per cent during the period ending 10th June 1969. This was precisely the object of promulgating the Ordinance.

This Bill intends to amend sections 112 and 113 of the Indian Railways Act by making the penalties for ticketless travel stiffer than they were earlier and also by compelling the passengers to buy tickets at the booking windows. Thereby we intend to stop leakage of railway revenues. This is not intended to increase the earnings by means of higher penalties. It is not our intention.

An equally important object of the proposed amendment is to eliminate the severe inconvenience which the ticketless travellers cause to the *bona fide* travellers by over-crowding trains.

Shri Kothari referred to the Railway Protection Force also. Perhaps he is not familiar with the functions of the RPF. We have every sympathy for the passengers who travel in the railways and we want to ensure that nobody is allowed to be murdered while travelling in a train. He made a special reference to the death of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhayay and demand an inquiry. An inquiry was in fact made about his death and we all know the outcome of the case. RPF cannot do anything in such cases because its function is only to watch and protect railway property. Only the GRP can ensure the safety of passengers.

Then he said that promulgating an Ordinance has become a common feature and, therefore, it is an exercise in futility. From the figures which I have quoted it will be seen how effective this Ordinance has been so far as the comfort of those travellers who purchase tickets is concerned. The penalty which we have received is very nominal; so also the cost of checking.

In order to remove over-crowding we are ensuring that wherever there is over-crowding more booking windows are provided. The number of trains and the coaches in each train are being increased. In the last Time Table we increased the number of trains on the Delhi-Ghaziabad line. From the third week of April we have introduced an additional train on the New Delhi-Faridabad-Palwal line and from the first of July two pairs of trains are being hauled by diesel engines. The number of coaches is also being increased. In this way we are ensuring more comfort and safety to the *bona fide*

passengers who purchase tickets. It is with this object in view that we are seeking to amend sections 112 and 113 of the Indian Railways Act.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: He is a good Minister but his legacy is bad.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both the Resolution and the motion are before the House. They will be discussed together.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): Mr. Chairman, we always welcome a measure which will contribute to the better working of the railways. I do appreciate the anxiety of the Minister of Railways to eradicate the long-standing and deep-rooted evil of ticketless travel. He is seeking to take immediate measures to uproot this evil through an Ordinance and also by throwing his mighty weight in favour of this Ordinance.

Promulgating an Ordinance has become the order of the day and for better or worse they take refuge by passing an Ordinance. I agree with the previous speaker, Shri Kothari, when he says that though there is no serious objection to the passing of the Bill, there was no necessity to promulgate this measure through an Ordinance. Anyhow, the Minister has said that after the passing of this Ordinance ticketless travel has gone down considerably and that he has been able to stop a good deal of loss of revenue to the railways.

I hope, this will be kept up and when the time for the presentation of the Railway Budget comes he will be in a position to say that the loss, which he has depicted now as being about Rs. 13 crores or Rs. 15 crores. has been completely wiped off.

I have got experience of these railways. I think, ever since independence ministers have come and ministers have gone—the previous railway ministers assured this House that they would take all possible steps to see that ticketless travelling was obliterated or at least checked—still, I am afraid, this evil has been growing both in intensety and in the magnitude and I do not know whether the measures, which the present Railway Minister has taken by enhancing the quantum of fine or of the amount from 50 paise to Rs. 10, will have any permanent and desired effect.

Sir, a good deal depends, not only for the eradication of this evil but also for increasing the efficiency in the working of railway department upon the railway staff itself. I am not blaming the entire railway staff. I know our railway staff is twice as much as it is in other countries for a corresponding length of lines. If only there is increase in the efficiency of our railway staff and if only our railway staff is more honest, I think, this ticketless travelling can be reduced to a considerable extent.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज (बम्बई दक्षिण): आप गलत आरोप लगा रहे हैं। यह गलत है।

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: I do not say that all are dishonest. Anyhow, they must be more efficient. I can give one example to my hon, friend, Shri George Fernandes. I can understand his partiality and his feeling towards the railway workers with whose help he has been elected to this House perhaps. When I was once travelling from Madras to Delhi in a first class compartment, between two important stations when I came out of my compartment I found the entire corridor being occupied by nearly 25 or 30 persons and though three or four stations passed I could see nobody to check them. Nobody checked them and it was very difficult for us to go from our compartment to the next compartment or to the bathroom. After four or five stations the entire crowd walked down and went away. That was long ago.

I may tell him another thing. This ticketless travel is very much rampant on short lines, specially on loop lines or railway lines that end after a short distance. There is absolutely no supervision there. I have got a number of such loop lines in the State of Mysore. They run for a distance of 40 miles or so and end after that. On these lines there is absolutely no check and passengers enter the compartment and go out at will. I think, during the last Budget session the Railway Minister complained that these loop lines were working at a loss and he was thinking of dismantling them.

[Shri J. Mohamed]

I told him that the remedy lay out in dismantling them but in extending and connecting them to a main line or in ensuring better supervision.

We have got a huge staff. We have got a number of travelling ticket inspectors and checking squads who pay surprise visits. Had this in any way improved the situation till you promulgated the Ordinance? I know, before independence when the railways were owned by the companies and some of the railway were owned by the States, ticketless travel, I can say with authority, was much less because there was better supervision and better control.

Now, after it became the public sector in which we have invested more than Rs. 3000 crores and from which the country expects a decent return for the money invested, the Railways are behaving exactly like any other public sector because in a public sector concern, everybody is a master or nobody is a master.

I am not concerned about this loss which comes to Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 15 crores. You must think of other losses that the Railways have bean incurring. What about the loss of human lives? How can you compute the loss of more than hundred human lives in two unfortunate tragedies that occurred within a fortnight? These losses of human lives are due to human failure or due to sabotage by anti-national or anti-social people who want to impose their own ideologies in this country.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : यह गलत है। गलत बात क्यों बोलते हैं?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I said anti-national and anti-social people who want to create trouble in the country.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : वहां के इंस्पैक्टर जनरल आफ पुलिस ने कहा है कि यह गलत है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you get your chance, you can speak. Why do you interrupt him?

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : What a harrowing tragedy! Three bogies on a bridge got derailed on account of sabotage and fell into the river and about hundred persons lost their lives.

Again, within 10 days or a fortnight, there was a case of human failure, one goods train dashing into another passenger train resulting in the loss of many lives. When there is such a human failure, when there are hundreds of losses of human lives, how can I compliment the Railways who have been responsible for the loss of human lives? Why don't you promulgate an Ordinance to the effect that anyone who neglects his duty and if on account of human failure and negligence a major accident is caused in which there is loss of human lives, he must be hanged. I will approve it.

AN HON. MEMBER : You ask him to resign.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I will not ask him to resign. Those who are responsible for the accident should resign and go out of the country.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Hang the Railway Board.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I am not concerned with Rs. 15 crores loss. I can earn it in another way. What about the loss of two hundred human lives to the nation? What about the loss to their families? It is such things that must be corrected.

Still let us give credit wherever it is due. But such persistent, frequent, accident that have been occurring everywhere must be checked. I am sure the hon. Railway Minister with all his weight and might will take speedy and effective steps to check these railway accidents. You must check them. Otherwise where is the safety? Now I always feel nervous to travel by train.

I must bring to your kind notice that you must see that the travelling ticket inspectors, the railway special squad, carry out better work. I understand that these travelling ticket inspectors are not treated in the same way as the other running staff; they are not given their daily allowance and they

are not given the same facilities which the other railway running staff have been enjoying. I think you must look into their grievances and at the same time make them carry out better work.

I need not dwell on the other aspects concerning the railway administration. Some of them have been very well put forward by my friend, Shri Kothari. One thing that I must submit is that overcrowding in trains must be avoided. It is a common factor and a common feature on all lines, especially in Third Class compartments. The Third Class passengers have to travel for days together without sleep and without any rest. It is true that you have provided some sleeping coaches, but these can accommodate only a very few; the others have to go without sleeping accommodation. I know that, in some cases, the Third Class passengers keep standing in the compartment for hundreds of miles for want of accommodation. You have to provide more accommodation.

I perfectly agree with Shri Kothari in what he said about Third Class passengers; specially in big cities like Delhi, it is very difficult for an ordinary passenger to obtain a ticket at the counter. So many things are said about it. I have no personal knowledge. If a person can makes an extra financial effort, it is easy for him to get the ticket. It is true that many middle class and decent people have to struggle very hard before they can obtain a railway ticket to travel in time. I think, this is a matter which the railway Minister should investigate. I would even suggest the Railway Minister going *in cognito*. He can go and stand in some corner and find out for himself how the railway staff are behaving and what are the facilities to be given. He can also travel in the Third Clase compartment and find out for himself what are the difficulties. This is a suggestion which is seriously made to the Railway Minister. He must travel *in cognito* and study for himself and acquaint himself porsonally with all the difficulties that are being experienced by the low class passengers.

With these words, I support the Bill and I hope that it will have the desired effect though enhancement to Rs. 10 may not deter all the offenders.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, जो बिल मंत्री महोदय ने पेश किया है, मैं उसकी हिमायत और जो रेज़ौल्यूशन मेरे दोस्त, कोठारी साहब ने पेश किया है, उसकी मुखालिफ़त करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

हमारे मुल्क में बग़ैर टिकट के सफ़र करना एक लानत बन गई है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि देहात के एक वज़ीर ने, एक किसान ने, एक आर्डिनेंस की शक्ल में उसके खिलाफ़ कदम उठाने की जरूरत महसूस की और अब वह इस बिल को सदन के सामने लाये हैं। इसलिए मैं उनकी तारीफ़ करता हूं। जो लोग नुमायशी हमदर्दी ज़ाहिर करते हैं, अगर वे खुद हवाई जहाज़ और फ़र्स्ट क्लास के सफ़र को छोड़कर थर्ड क्लास में सफ़र करें, तो न तो वे टिकटलैस ट्रेवल की हिमायत करेंगे और न ही लाल झंडा लेकर एम्पलाईज़ की तारीफ़ और हिमायत करेंगे।

मैं मानता हूं कि इंसान ईमानदार भी हैं और बेईमान भी। इसी तरह एम्पलाईज़ में ईमानदार लोग भी हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमाम में हम सब बावन गज़ के हैं। लेकिन मैं यह ज़रूर कहूंगा कि नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक इस तरह के ग़लत काम करने के सिलसिले में एक चेन सी बन गई है। जिस तरह गवर्नमेंट के आबपाशी के महकमे में पटवारी से लेकर चीफ़ इंजीनियर तक हिस्से बंट गये हैं, पी० डब्लू० डी० में ओवरसियर से लेकर ऊपर के अफ़सरों तक बाकायदा परसेंटेज मुकर्रर हो गई है, ठेकेदारों से हिस्से मिलते हैं, उसी तरह मुझे कहने में शर्म आती है, लेकिन मैं मुबालिग़े से काम नहीं ले रहा हूं,--रेलवेज़ में एक-एक सीट की रिज़र्वेशन के लिए पांच-पांच रुपये मांगे जाते हैं। मैं यह बात कहना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन अवाम की तकलीफ़ मुझे कहनी पड़ती है। टिकट-एग्ज़ामिनर्ज़ के, वे छोटे हों या बड़े, इतने लम्बे-लम्बे, चार-चार इंच के दांत हैं, लेकिन ये लोग उनकी तारीफ़ करते हैं। अगर ये लोग लाल झंडा लेकर यहां पर लैक्चर करने के

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]
बजाये उन लोगों को इकट्ठा करके उन्हें लेक्चर दें, तो अच्छा हो।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): I want to raise a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order ?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : When a Bill is before the House, we have to speak on the provisions of the Bill. But he is bringing in all irrelevant things. I would request you to ask him to speak on the provisions of the Bill.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : चेयरमैन महोदय, चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : I have also to submit that he has raised all sorts of allegations and accusations against some categories of railwaymen who are not present here to reply to these charges. It is a one-side picture. Will you allow us to speak of the other side ? We shall tell you who are actually responsible for all these evils. Somebody called the ticket-checking staff dishonest, some others called them inefficient. Now he is saying all cock-and-bull stories. They are not here to reply to these charges......

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have understood you. The Minister is here to reply on their behalf.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : When a Government officer is not here, can he be criticised or can allegations be brought against him.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जो जड़ है, मैं उसका जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। टिकटलैस ट्रेवल की जड़ क्या है ?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I want your ruling on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister is here. He will reply to these.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : So far as he has not said against anybody. He has only said against people who lecture here.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : चेयरमैन महोदय, या तो आप इन माननीय सदस्यों को कंट्रोल में करें, या आप मुझे करने की इजाज़त दें।

16 hours

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Sir, I think somebody else is responsible for these evils. Will you allow me to speak ? I know that a travelling ticket examiner has to pay bribe to his higher officer. Allegations have been brought against booking clerks, ticket checking staff and others. I can say who is the root cause.

On an earlier occasion while I was speaking, I was not allowed to make such references.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When he gets a chance to speak, he might reply to him.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: चेयरमैन महोदय, अब तक मैंने नाम नहीं लिया था अब मैं नाम भी लेता हूँ। अखलाकी जिम्मेदारी उसकी इन लीडरों पर है····· (**व्यवधान**)······ मैं लीगल आर्ग्यूमेंट्स दे रहा हूं। उनके पास कहां इतना दिमाग है कि वह मेरी बात को समझ लें। वह तो खाली स्लोगन समझते हैं, कोई बारीक बात कैसे समझ सकते हैं ?··· (**व्यवधान**)···मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था, मेरे भाई विश्वास से मुझको प्यार है उनके पीछे खड़े कालिता से प्यार है और फरनेन्डीज़ तो मेरे दोस्त ही हैं। मैं उनसे कहता हूँ कि बजाय इसके कि लोगों से हड़ताल कराएँ और ख्वामख्वाह गवर्नमेंट को तंग करें इस बात की भी अखलाकी उनकी जिम्मेदारी है कि ट्रेड यूनियन्स की लीडरशिप वह करते हैं, टिकटलैस ट्रैवलिंग को रोकने के लिए भी चाहे मुलाजमीन में या और तवकों में जाकर वह कहें कि 15 करोड़ रुपया साल में इससे नुकसान पड़ता है ······ (**व्यवधान**)······ अगर आप कोआपरेशन दें तो 15 करोड़ घाटा यह और 15 करोड़ और 30 करोड़ का मुनाफा हो सकता है। लेकिन यह केवल भाषण देते हैं, गवर्नमेंट पर हमला करते हैं और अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभाते।

उस सिलसिले में मैं यह कह रहा था कि कोई आदमी अगर सफर करे चाहे वह कोई हो, अगर पता न हो कि फरनेन्डीज आल इन्डिया लीडर हैं तो मैं तो कहता हूं कि उनको भी तीन चार रुपये सीट के देने पड़ेंगे।

16.04 hours

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

वैसे हर आदमी तो बेईमान नहीं है। लेकिन 50 परसेंट ऐसे आदमी मौजूद हैं।... (**व्यवधान**) 50 परसेंट मैंने थोड़ा कहा। अब मैं 75 परसेंट कहूंगा। मैं तो इस वास्ते कह रहा था कि मेरे भाई दुःख न मानें। लेकिन अब मैं कहता हूँ कि 75 परसेन्ट ऐसे आदमी हैं।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: This is not correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When he is called upon to speak, he has every right to have his say. But let him not interrupt like this.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: If he says something incorrect, I have right to correct him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not correct him. This is not the way of carrying on debate.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जो हर एक को तकलीफ है, जो हरिजन को तकलीफ है, मजदूर को तकलीफ है, छोटे दुकानदार को तकलीफ है, किसान को तकलीफ है, वह मैं रख रहा हूं। यह सही बात है इसलिए इनको कड़वी लगती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इनकी हो जिम्मेदारी नहीं, मेरी भी जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन ये कहते हैं कि सारे के सारे युधिष्ठर हैं, कोई बेईमान नहीं हैं। मे कहता हूं तुम भी जोर लगाओ, मैं भी जोर लगाता हूँ, गवर्नमेन्ट के अफसर भी ज़ोर लगाएं, डा० राम सुभग सिंह भी जोर लगाएं...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अफसरों में बेइमान नहीं हैं ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हैं, वह भी हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is at all to be a debate, a Member speaking should not be interrupted unless it be on a point of order. Let decorum and rules of procedure be observed.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सुबह प्रधान मन्त्री ने यहां पर बैंकिंग पर बयान देते हुए कहा कि अगर मैं आर्डिनेन्स नहीं लाती तो वे लोग हिसाब में गड़बड़ करते। जहां बैंकर्स बेइमान हैं वहां यह क्या बात करते हैं रेलवे बोर्ड के अफसरों के बारे में ? ...(**व्यवधान**)...इसीलिए दस मिनट तक मैं चुप बैठा रहा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मुझे जो टोक रहे हैं, मैं उन्हें बोलने नहीं दूंगा। मैं बैठ जाऊंगा लेकिन मैं इनको एक मिनट भी नहीं बोलने दूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't do that.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं जो कहना चाहता था वह यह कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने और गवर्नमेन्ट ने इन पर रहम किया है, बल्कि किया है जो यह बिल वह यहां लाये। और यह 10-15 करोड़ की बात नहीं है, मैं कहता हूं कि पेनालटी थोड़ी ली जाय लेकिन एक दिन की कैद भी कर दें तो फिर यह काम कोई नहीं करेगा। यह मैनडेटरी होना चाहिए कि केवल जुर्माना नहीं, एक दिन की सजा भी होगी। टिकिटलेस ट्रैवेल करने का एक फैशन बन गया है। यहां तक कि लीडर भी बिना टिकट चलने में फैशन समझते हैं। ये पढ़े लिखे आदमी, हमारे नौजवान और मेरे अपने बेटों में यह फैशन हो गया है कि बगैर टिकट सफर करें। टिकट लेकर चलना बेवकूफी समझते हैं। दिल्ली से सोनीपत और गाजियाबाद हजारों की तादाद में रोजाना आदमी आते जाते हैं जिनमें 70 परसेन्ट आदमी बिना टिकट सफर करते हैं। इनकी एक आदत बन गई है। जैसे एक मोटा सरमायेदार जो कारखाना चलाता है वह कहता है कि बेवकूफ हैं वह जो अपना रुपया

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

लगाते हैं, सरकार के पास इतना पैसा है। इसी प्रकार से वह कहते हैं कि बेवकूफ हैं जो टिकट लेकर सफर करते हैं। कुछ एक आदत-सी पड़ गई है, हमारा करैक्टर गिर गया है, सारे कन्ट्री का करैक्टर गिर गया है। मैं डाक्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूं और एक भाई के नाते आशीर्वाद भी देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया। एक्सीडैन्ट की बात करते हैं। एक्सीडेन्ट कहां हैं अब? एक्सीडैन्ट तो डा० राम सुभग सिंह के आते ही गायब हो गये। ऐसे एक दो एक्सीडेन्ट तो खुदा भी नहीं रोक सकता और किसी भी देश में कोई भी नहीं रोक सका है। बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में अब एक्सीडन्ट कहां हैं? डा० राम सुभग सिंह के वजारत में आने के बाद यहां पर एक्सीडैन्ट बिल्कुल लोयस्ट हैं...(**व्यवधान**)...ये एक्सीडैन्टस भी जो थोड़े बहुत होते हैं उनकी जड़ भी यही हैं। लोग ओवर क्राउडिंग करते हैं, बगैर टिकट चढ़ जाते हैं, असिस्टेन्ट स्टेशन मास्टर और टी० टी० पैसे कमाने में लग जाते हैं, इसी से एक्सीडैन्टस भी होते हैं। यह टिकटलेस ट्रेवेलिंग ही एक्सीडैन्टस की बुनियाद है। इसलिए चोर को क्या मारो, चोर की मां को मारो। टिकटलेस ट्रेवेलिंग ने लोगों को बेईमान बना दिया है।

तो मैं आपसे यही कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने एक रेजोल्यूशन दे करके आधा घंटा हाउस का टाइम बरबाद किया...(**व्यवधान**)...मैं डा० साहब को बधाई देता हूं इस बिल के लिए और इसका स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस आर्डिनेन्स के ऊपर जो यहां पर प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है वह संविधान के अन्तर्गत पेश हुआ है। आपको मालूम है संविधान के अनुसार जब कोई भी आर्डिनेन्स सदन में आता है तो उसका विरोध करने का प्रस्ताव रखने का हर एक मेम्बर को अधिकार है। उसके अन्तर्गत यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है और स्पीकर साहब ने उसकी इजाजत दी है। इसके ऊपर यदि कोई सदस्य यह कहे कि सदन के समय को बर्बाद किया...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह भी ये सदन का समय बर्बाद कर रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : इनके मुंह पर कोई रोक नहीं लगा सकता, मैं इसको महसूस करता हूं लेकिन जब कोई भी इस किस्म की बातें कहे तो मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं, आप हमें बतायें कि संविधान के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव को समय बर्बाद करने वाला प्रस्ताव कोई कह सकता है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: When there is a statutory motion brought before the House, it is not proper to say that bringing the motion is a waste of time.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura): I agree with the Railway Minister that ticketlees travel is an evil and my party takes the view that it should be eradicated. But I am opposed to the method by the Railway Minister in issuing an Ordinance; it could have been done in a better way in consultation with the ticket checking staff who had been entrusted with the responsibility to do this work rather than issuing an Ordinance in a hasty way.

The Railway Minister has said that after the promulgation of the Ordinance the earnings of the railways had improved. He should know that most of our people are very poor. If a man is forced to travel in a hurry; he jumps into the train but he will pay the excess fare if you charge him fifty paise. But if you charge him Rs. 10/- he will be unable to pay and so he surrenders himself and goes to the jail. You are losing revenue thus on the one hand. On the other hand if he is convicted and sent to jail; the Government has to spend money on feeding him. That is the complaint that has come from the ticket checking staff who assemble in New Delhi in a Conference yesterday. They were saying that it was easy for them to realise fifty paise as excess fare but it is very difficult to realise Rs. 10/-.

What happened a month back ? Some persons were charged by the ticket checking staff. Immediately after being charged the passengers got down from the train, they realised Rs. 20/- from the wife of the ticket checker. Ticket checking staff are being hammered in the train. There are thousand and one instances. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh came out with a statement that the public were attacking the railwaymen when they were charging the ticketless travellers and tried to realise money from the ticketless passenges.

Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: But not after this Ordinance. It has not happened after this Ordinance.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: It has happened after the Ordinance. This happened about a month back. The wife of a ticket checking staff at Naihati (E. Rly.) was surrounded by some ticketless traveller who had been charged Rs. 10/- and his wife had to pay the entire amount. In Mogalsarai also there were complaints of a similar nature. My point is that the law should be so framed that the railway staff could implement it. My point is that if the penalty had been retained at fifty paise, even the poor persons would have paid the penalty and it would have been easier for the railway staff to collect that penalty. There are some respectable persons who work as Professors in the University; sometime they come in the last minute and jump into the train and after finding out the TTE pay him the excess fare of eight anna and also the fare.

The TTE was telling me that it is very difficult to realise Rs. 10 now. Those people were all very respectable men. The TTE told me the reasons for their doing so. It was to avoid standing in the queue. If they have to pay the fine, it was Rs. 10, wherees the fare was 25 paise. That happened at one station. I request the hon. Minister to appreciate the difficulty. Most of the passengers who travel without tickets are travelling by third class; they are very poor and it will be very difficult to realise heavy amounts by way of fine from them. Instead, the poor people will prefer to go to jail.

Another point is this. Shri Imam was accusing our railway ticket-che cking staff as inefficient and dishonest. The example he cited was that he was travelling in a train up to Madras and he found in the corridor compartments 25 passengers travelling without tickets, but that no ticket-checking staff was found there. Is this a ground for making an allegation against the ticket-checking staff that they are inefficient and dishonest ? Perhaps Shri Imam does not know that one af the latest policies adopted by the railway administration is called 'Economy drive'. Many posts in the several categories of staff have been surrendered. Ticket-collectors, Ticket-checkers and other staff are not travelling by all the trains due to shortage of staff. Of late, the railways have adopted a policy of asking the casual labour, gangmen, clerks, anybody they find surplus, to collect and check the tickets. They are going on checking the tickets like this. I believe the hon. Minister will agree with me that the railways are running short of such staff. That is also a cause.

I do not want to go into the details of the matter within such a short time at my disposal. I can tell one thing, for explaining the root cause of this evil. I had a talk with the railway officers also. I have been travelling by the Howrah Mail from Calcutta to Delhi and *vice versa*. You have the dining-car in this train. Just see the fate of the dining-car. Any Member of Parliament can go and see. I challenge them. In my last budget speech also, I referred to this before the House. Say, for example, the manager of the dining-car is supposed to take 40 kg. meat in the compartment. If you go and check, it will be 30 kgs. or below. If he refuses to issue receipt for 40, he will be punished.

Where do the remaining 10 kg. of meat go ? Nobody knows. It will be distributed in the houses of high official. These things are happening there. I know a section of the railway people, why in the railways alone, in the police also, such things happen; in the other departments also this happens. A small section is corrupted; I must say that the top level officers are mostly responsible for these people to become corrupt. They want these people to be corrupt. I know some responsible Members of Parliament travelling on their identity-cum-card pass only with their families. The TTE come and ask the Member of Parlia-

[Shri J. M. Biswas]

ment for the ticket for his family. The latter replies that he is a friend of the Minister. (*Interruption*).

Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Sir, on a point of order. Who is the Minister whose example was cited by the TTE, and who is the Member? This is a serious charge against a Member of the House. Who was the Member who was travelling without tickets along with his family, and who is the Minister who was mentioned?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I can give him everything, and I can give to hon. Minister something more also.

Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Wild allegations of this nature must not be made. They cannot be corroborated.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I can give him the facts. If he wants something more also, I will give him. (*Interruption*)

Mr. CHAIRMAN: When you want to make an allegation, you should make a very specific allegation and it is not proper to make such an allegation as you have made.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: If you want a specific allegation, I will mention my allegation. I am saying it on the floor of the House. (*Interruption*).

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Order, Order. I am sufficiently powerful to take care of whatever hon. Members say. I would like to tell Shri Biswas that whenever he wants to make an allegation against any hon. Member of this House and also a Minister he should make a specific allegation and place it on the Table of the House so that it could be taken notice of. It becomes certainly a privilege issue. Hon. Members should not make any vague allegations and generally they should not make any allegation against hon. Members of this House.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: While the hon. Member Shri Randhir Singh was speaking about payment of Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 for a sleeper berth he did not make any specific allegation.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: My own son when he was going for NDA had to pay Rs. 3 for reservation. I was giving my own personal case.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Shri Randhir Singh has had his say. He should not take every possible opportunity to speak. Shri Biswas has not made any allegation. I would also like to reply to Shri Biswas that Shri Randhir Singh did not make any specific allegation against any particular officer, any ticket collector or against any clerk. He was making a general observation. He can also speak in a general way without making any allegation against any hon. Member of of the House.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY: Sir, either the hon. Member should give the names or it should be expunged from the proceedings.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have given him sufficient warning.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member made an allegation and said "one hon. Member of this House". It will be better if he gives the name of that hon. Member or he places the papers on the Table of the House just now. It is not correct to make vague allegations and it should be expunged from the proceedings.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I presume that every hon. Member listens to what is happening in the House. I have already taken notice of what the hon. Member said and called upon the hon. Member to place his allegation on the Table of the House. Therefore, there was no necessity of raising a point of order because the Chair has already taken notice of it.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Sir, I would like to suggest that the Railway Minister should not force the House to pass this Bill now. He should consult the ticket-checking staff who are the men on the spot to do this duty. He should consult them and find out some method. We are also equally worried like him and we agree that this evil should be eradicated, but I can tell you that by this amendment this evil cannot be eradicated and it will only cause loss in the railway revenues which the Railways were earning from this type of passengers.

श्री का० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : चेयरमैन महोदय, विश्वास साहब के बोलने के बाद मेरा काम आसान हो गया है क्योंकि उन्होंने इस बात को मान लिया है कि पैनालटी होनी चाहिए, चाहे वह पचास पैसे हो या दस रुपए हो लेकिन पैनालटी होनी चाहिए। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि दस रुपए की जो पैनालटी रखी गई है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। लेकिन पैनालटी का होना जरूरी है। मैं रेल मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—कि वे इस पर पुनः विचार करें क्योंकि अगर दस रुपए की पैनालटी रह जायेगी तो बहुत से गरीब आदमी इसमें फंस जाया करेंगे।

मैं छोटी जगह से आता हूँ और हमारा तजुर्बा यह है कि जो बुकिंग आफिसेज़ होते हैं—बावजूद इसके कि ऊपर से आर्डर्स होते हैं, इंन्सट्रक्शंस होते हैं, सर्कुलर्स होते हैं—फिर भी ट्रेन आने के 10-15 मिनट पहले ही खिड़की खोली जाती है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस मामले में सख्ती की जाये और एक घंटा या आधा घंटा, जैसा भी नियम है उसके मुताबिक पहले खिड़की खोली जाये।

जहां तक टिकिटलैस ट्रेवलिंग का सवाल है, वास्तव में यह बड़ा भयानक हो गया है। थर्ड क्लास पैसेंजर्स के अलावा जो लोग फर्स्ट क्लास में ट्रेवेल करते हैं उनके लिए भी बड़ी मुश्किल हो गई है, फर्स्ट क्लास के जो बौनाफाइड पैसेन्जर्स होते हैं उनको भी जगह नहीं मिल पाती है क्योंकि टिकिटलैस ट्रेवेलर्स से ही वे कम्पार्टमेन्ट भर जाते हैं। यह स्थिति करीब करीब सभी छोटी और बड़ी लाइनों में हो गई है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जो आर्डिनेन्स निकाला गया और यह बिल लाया गया है इसको कानूनी रूप दे देना चाहिए ताकि रेलवे की आमदनी भी न मारी जाए और बोनाफाइड पैसेंजर्स, चाहे वे किसी भी क्लास के हों उनको तकलीफ न होने पाये।

रिज़र्वेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो शिकायत की गई है, मैं समझता हूं बार बार रेलवे बजट के समय इस बात की तरफ रेल मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है। जैसा कि अभी रणधीर सिंह जी ने कहा, टिकिटलैस ट्रेवेलर्स बहुत से ऐसे हैं जिनको कि सीट, अगर वह टिकट चाहें तो नहीं मिलेगी लेकिन नाजायज़ तरीके से उनको सीट मिल जाती है। जैसा कि विश्वास साहब ने कहा, यह बात ठीक है कि रेलवे में जो काम करते हैं वे सब बेइमान नहीं हैं लेकिन साथ ही यह भी सही है कि बोनाफाइड ट्रेवेलर्स को रिजर्वेशन न मिल करके जो लोग कुछ पैसा खर्च करते हैं, उनको सीट्स मिल जाती हैं। विश्वास साहब इस बात से इन्कार नहीं करते हैं, उनका भी अपना यह तजुर्बा होगा। इसलिए मैं इस बिल की ताईद करता हूं और रेल मन्त्री महोदय से पुनः दो निवेदन करना चहता हूं और वह यह कि पैनालटी की जो रकम है उसको कम करने के बारे में वे विचार करें और साथ ही साथ जो टिकट इश्यु होते हैं, उनके लिए जो विन्डोज़ होती हैं, बड़े-बड़े स्टेशन्स पर उनकी संख्या बहुत कम होती है, उनको बढ़ाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। शायद रेल मन्त्री का भी यह ख्याल होगा कि उनकी संख्या बढ़ाई जाये। इन बातों को कन्सीडर करके जब रेल मंत्री महोदय यहां पर पेश करें तो इस बिल को पास कर देना चाहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा भी अमेंडमेन्ट था ?

सभापति महोदय : सेकेन्ड रीडिंग के समय आपका अमेंडमेन्ट लिया जायेगा।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, रेलवे में बहुत ज्यादा खामियां हैं लेकिन इस समय मैं उनका यहां पर जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता। डा० रामसुभग सिंह ने चूंकि अब इस मंत्रालय का चार्ज ले लिया है इसलिए हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वे उन खामियों को दूर

[श्री सूरजभान]

करेंगे। इस समय मैं आर्डिनन्स के बारे में ही कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। यह आर्डिनेन्स क्यों जारी हुआ, उसकी बैकग्राउन्ड क्या है। मुतवातिर कई सालों से रेलवे में घाटा हो रहा था। इस साल थोड़ा सा मुनाफा रेलवे में हुआ है। उस घाटे के कारण कुछ और हैं। रेलवे बोर्ड की इनएफिशिएन्सी को छिपाने के लिए ऐसा किया गया है। यह कह देना कि टिकिटलैस ट्रेवेलिंग के कारण ही घाटा है तो ऐसी बात नहीं है, उसके और भी बहुत से कारण हैं। रेलवे में चोरियां होती हैं, रेलवे में बदइन्तजामी है और भी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं जिनके कारण घाटा होता है। रेलवे में आपको पैसेंजर्स के जरिए से इनकम होती है, गुड्स के जरिए इनकम होती है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : टिकिटलैस ट्रेवेलिंग भी तो एक वजह है।

श्री सूरज भान : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूं। कुछ और भी वजूहात हैं। टिकिटलैस ट्रेवेलिंग से थोड़ा बहुत जुर्माना भी वसूल किया जाता है लेकिन वह रकम किसी प्रकार का तेज़ाब तो नहीं है जो दूसरी रकम में शामिल होने के बाद वह पहली आमदनी को भी ज़ाया कर देती है।

हरगिज ऐसी बात नहीं है। मुझे एक शेर याद आ गया जो आज के दिन के लिए निहायत मौजूं है :

आज के दुनिया के दीवाने
चांद को पास से देख आये हैं,
शायद ही अब यह दीवाने
बोर्ड के बहकाने में आयें।

हम बहकाने में नहीं आ सकते। हरगिज इस बात का यह कारण नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं, अव्वल तो रेलवे में पैसेन्जर सफ़र ही नहीं करेंगे। पहली बात तो यह है कि ओवर क्राउडिंग है। एक बस होती है उस में 50 से 51 पैसेन्जर अगर चढ़ जाते हैं तो उस का चालान होता है। लेकिन रेलवे के थर्ड क्लास के डब्बे में 50 की जगह अगर 100 आदमी बैठ जायें तो रेलवे का कोई चालान करने वाला नहीं है। फिर जो आदमी सफर करता है उस को यह भी पता नहीं है कि वह मंजिल मकसूद पर ठीक टाइम से पहुंचेगा कि नहीं। उस को यह भी पता नहीं कि जिन्दा पहुंचूंगा कि नहीं। किस वक्त ऐक्सीडेंट हो जाये, कोई गाड़ी में कत्ल कर दे कुछ पता नहीं है। यह हालत है जिस की वजह से लोग बसों में सफर करना मुनासिब समझते हैं।

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि कैसे इस चीज़ को ठीक किया जा सकता है। आप ने एक आर्डर कर दिया कि 50 पैसे की जगह 10 रु० जुर्माना होगा। और एक शर्त रखी है कि मुसाफ़िर जब गार्ड के पास जायेगा वह तस्दीक तभी करेगा कि वह यहां से चढ़ा है जब मुसाफ़िर उस को उस स्टेशन का प्लेटफ़ार्म टिकट दिखायेगा। अब यह सोचने की बात है कि अगर वह आदमी प्लेटफ़ार्म टिकट ले सकता है तो असली टिकट क्यों नहीं लेगा। इसलिये मेरी राय में यह शर्त बिल्कुल गलत है। मेरे पास भी कमप्लेन्ट्स आयी हैं कि एक एक फ़ैमिली से 70-70 रु० नाजायज़ तौर पर चार्ज किये गये हैं। अब जुर्माना 10 रु० होगा तो टी० टी० कहेगा कि 5 रु० मुझे दे दीजिये मैं जेब में डाल लूंगा और वह उस पैसेन्जर को स्टेशन दरवाजे से निकाल देगा। इस सिलसिले में एक बात और भी यह है कि एक दूकान होती है बाजार में अगर उस पर सेल्स मैन न बैठे तो दूकान का सारा माल लुट जायेगा। गाड़ी में टी० टी० नहीं होगा तो गाड़ी के बिज़नैस—समय के अभाव के कारण लोगों का टिकट न ले सकना आम गाड़ी का टिकट लेकर एक्सप्रेस में सफर करना, नीचे दर्जे का टिकट ले कर ऊंचे दर्जे में बैठना और टिकट एक्स्टेन्ड कराना—का क्या होगा। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हर एक सवारी गाड़ी के साथ एक टी० टी० दीजिये।

आप कह सकते हैं कि इस से काफ़ी खर्चा बढ़ जायेगा। लेकिन जो आप टिकटलैस ट्रैवलिंग

से सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान उठाते हैं उसके मुकाबले में हर गाडी के साथ टी०टी० लगाने का खर्च कम होगा और आप का घाटा जो अभी टिकटलैस ट्रैवलिंग की वजह से बढ़ रहा है वह भी खत्म हो जायेगा।

एक बात मैं टी० टी० की सेफ़टी के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। फ़ीरोजपुर से रात के समय जो गाड़ी जालंधर के लिये चलती है उसमें कोई आदमी टिकट नहीं लेता, और टी०टी० टिकट चैक इसलिये नहीं करता कि अगर वह टिकट पूछेगा तो उसको डराया जाता है कि तुमको जान से मार दिया जायेगा। इसलिये टी०टी० की सैफ्टी का इंतजाम होना चाहिये तभी वह अपने काम को सर अंजाम दे सकते हैं वरना ऐसी जगहों पर टिकट पूछकर कौन अपने बच्चों को यतीम बनाना चाहेगा।

इसी तरह से उनकी एक और दिक्कत है। मसलन गाड़ी में जो ड्राइवर, फ़ोरमैन आदि चलते हैं उनको तो रनिंग स्टाफ़ माना जाता है। लेकिन टी०टी० को रनिंग स्टाफ़ नहीं माना जाता है। अगर उनको रनिंग स्टाफ़ मानकर कुछ फेसिलिटीज़ मिल जायें तो वह मुतमयन होकर अच्छा काम कर सकेंगे।

रेलवे बोर्ड का यह इलजाम लगाना कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग बेईमान हैं, और आदत के कारण वे टिकटलैस ट्रैविल करते हैं यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। टिकट चैकर के गाडी में न होते हुए भी मैजोरिटी लोग टिकट लेकर चलते हैं। इसलिये उनपर कोई इलजाम नहीं लगाना चाहिये। इसलिये में इसका विरोध करता हूं।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : सभापति जी, रेलवे को घाटा हो रहा था और टिकटलैस ट्रैविल से 10,15 करोड़ रु० का घाटा होता है। इसलिये यह आर्डिनेंस आया। मैं समझता हूं कि रेलवे का सैंकड़ो करोड़ का घाटा होता है, एक तरह से नहीं कई तरह से। टिकटलैस ट्रैविलिंग का यदि ठीक हिसाब लगाया जाय तो मेरा खयाल है कि 40 करोड़ रु० से कम का घाटा नहीं होगा। इसके अलावा लोग छोटे छोटे पार्सल और गुड्स बिना बुक कराये अपने साथ ले जाते हैं, चोरी से ले जाते हैं। उससे भी रेलवे का करीब 25, 30 करोड़ रु० का घाटा होता है।

इस घाटे की पूर्ति कैसे की जाये? यह आदत कैसे छुडाई जाये? क्या उसके लिये यह आर्डिनैंस काफ़ी है? मुझे शक है कि इस आर्डिनेंस से शायद ही वह काम हो सके। उल्टे इससे रेलवे स्टाफ़ और अधिक चोर हो जायेगा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : बड़े पते की बात आपने कही है। मैं यही बात कहना भूल गया था जो माननीय सदस्य ने कही। जी चाहता है मैं इन का मुंह चूम लूं।

सभापति महोदय : जब शेरो शायरी सुनते हैं, तो लोग कहते हैं कि वाह वाह। मगर यहां पर पार्लियामैंट है, इस में बीच में दूसरे को मदद करना, या बीच में वाह वाह करना यह भी ठीक नहीं है। किसी को सप्लीमेंट या कामप्लीमेंट नहीं करना चाहिये।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब हमें कुछ नहीं करना है तो बीच में क्या करना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : चुपचाप बैठना चाहिए।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मेरी आदत नहीं है कि कोई बोलता रहे तो मैं बीच में बोलूं। मैं किसी को रोकने की कोशिश नहीं करता। मैं सदा या तो बोलता हूं या सुनता हूं। यह उपदेश उनको देना चाहिये जो ऐसा करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप के लिये नहीं था। स० मो० बनर्जी के लिये था।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : तो मैं कह रहा था कि इस आर्डिनेंस से चोरी ज्यादा होगी। आज क्या स्थिति है? दो, चार स्टेशन जिनको जाना है वे जल्दी में टिकट नहीं ले सकते और गाड़ी पर चढ़ जाते हैं। उनको आठ आना टिकट पे अधिक लगता है। आज अगर वह ईमानदारी से टिकट लेने जायें तो उनको दस रु० अधिक लग जायेंगे। परिणाम यह होगा कि वह टिकट बाबू को कहेंगे कि बाबू दो रुपया ले लो और हमको छोड़ो। और यही हो रहा है।

इतना ही नहीं भले ही आमदनी बढ़ी हुई दिखाई गयी हो, हो सकता है कि इसके भय से कुछ ज्यादा लोग टिकट लेने गये हों, लेकिन इस पैनाल्टी से पैसा नहीं आयेगा। उस से ज्यादा चोरी होगी। सब लोग जानते हैं कि जो लोग टिकटलैस ट्रैवलिंग में इंडल्ज नहीं करते हैं और जो किसी लाचारी से बिना टिकट के या शार्ट टिकट के चलते हैं वही लोग पकड़े जाते हैं। जो माहिर हैं इस काम में वह कभी नहीं पकड़े जाते हैं। उनका एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन पर लगाव रहता है। जब कभी चैकिंग स्क्वाड चलता है तो उनको पहले से सूचना मिल जाती है कि अमुक अमुक स्टेशन से स्क्वाड शुरू होगा और उसके पहले ही गाड़ी से उतर जाते हैं। पकड़े जाते हैं भले मानस, बजाय हैबिचुअल टिकटलैस ट्रैवलर्स के। तो आप इस आर्डिनेंस से उन्हीं को सजा देना चाहते हैं जो ईमानदारी से आप को पैसा देना चाहते हैं और हैबिचुअल को आप सजा नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसलिये उन को पकड़ने की कोशिश आप कीजिये जो हैबिचुअल टिकटलैस ट्रैवलर्स हैं।

मेरे यहां एक पलेजाघाट है, हम ने कई मर्तबा कहा कि वहां एक घाट से घाट बुकिंग आफिस हो। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से सेंन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की लड़ाई थी इसलिये वह नहीं हो सका। लोग बस से, टैक्सी से, टमटम से या साईकिल से आते हैं पलेजाघाट से उस पार महेन्द्रू घाट—जो पटने में है—का टिकट लेते थे। दो, चार आना नान-बुकिंग चार्ज देते थे और उस पार चले जाते थे। आज उन से 10 रु० मांगा जाता है। आप को मालूम होगा कि वहां का बुकिंग कितना कम हो गया है। वहां एक प्राइवेट जहाज चलता है, लोग महेन्द्रू घाट प्राइवेट जहाज से जाने लगे हैं।

यदि आप के जहाज से जाते हैं तो चोरी से एक आध रुपया दे कर पार हो जाते हैं। आप को पैसा नहीं मिल पाता। आप इस पर कुछ ध्यान दें कि ऐसे स्थानों पर जहां से बाहर से लोग ट्रेन से नहीं, दूसरी सवारियों से आते हैं और दूसरे हिस्सों में जाते हैं, उन के लिये भी क्या यही कानून रहेगा। क्या उन को जबर्दस्ती पैनेलिटी देनी होगी जो टिकट लेना चाहते हैं और टिकट ले कर जाना चाहते हैं, जिन के लिये वहां बुकिंग नहीं होती। अब तक यह होता था कि चार छः आने ज्यादा दे कर उन का काम चल जाता था लेकिन अब आप ने नान-बुकिंग चार्ज 10 रु० कर दिया। जो लोग ईमानदारी से टिकट खरीदना चाहते हैं दो चार आने ज्यादा दे कर भी काम चलाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अब जब आप ने 10 रु० कर दिया तो उन की ईमानदारी कहां रहेगी? जो किसान चार छः आने ज्यादा खर्च कर के ईमानदार रहना चाहता है उस को आप जबर्दस्ती बेईमान बना देंगे क्योंकि यह आर्डिनेन्स उन को बेईमान बनाने का साधन बन जयगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पहलेजा से महेन्द्रू घाट (पटना) का टिकट 1 रु० 10 या 12 आना हैं। लेकिन पटना के आगे गुलजारी बाग स्टेशन है उस का किराया 1 रु० 10 पैसा है। कुछ लोगों को यह मालूम हो गया है। अब वह पहलेजा से गुलजारी बाग का टिकट लेते हैं। इस तरह से हर टिकट पर रेलवे को 40 या 50 पैसे का घाटा होता है। पहले लोग इस बात को नहीं जानते थे, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे यह बात रेलवे स्टाफ के जरिये से खुल गई है। जो होशियार लोग हैं वह अब यही करते हैं। अगर आप देखें तो पता चल जायेगा कि इस बीच में गुलजारी बाग के लिये टिकटों का बिकना कितना बढ़

गया है। इस तरह से रेलवे को आमदनी होने के बजाय घाटा हो रहा है। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह इस पर विचार करे कि लोगों पर बहुत ज्यादा जुर्माना न लगे जिस से वह ईमानदार बने रहें और रेलवे को भी घाटा न हो।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता कि इस आर्डिनेन्स से सरकार को नफा नहीं होगा, घाटा ही होगा। जो ला-अवाइडिंग लोग हैं वह तो ऐसी कोशिश करेंगे कि गाड़ी छोड़ दें, लेकिन बिना टिकट न जायें, जिस में कि 10 रु० न देने पड़ें। लेकिन सब लोग तो ऐसा नहीं करेंगे।

इस के बाद मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप भले ही अधिक पैसा लीजिये, लेकिन साथ ही आप को यह भी देखना होगा कि आप ने पैसेन्जरों से फेसिलिटीज़ देने की प्रामिज़ की है, वह आप देते हैं या नहीं। कोई बात एक-तरफा नहीं चला करती है। आज जो गाड़ियाँ सोनपुर, समस्तीपुर और कटिहार से चल कर गोरखपुर और लखनऊ तक जाती हैं वह पांच, छः या आठ घंटे तक लेट चलती हैं। कोई इस को देखने वाला नहीं है। आप समस्तीपुर में डी एस आफिस ले गये, जिस से कोई मतलब नहीं है। उस का कंट्रोल हमेशा खराब रहता है। कोई बतला नहीं सकता कि गाड़ी कितनी लेट है कितनी नहीं। अगर आप उन से पैसा लेते हैं लेकिन उन को सुविधा नहीं देते तो फिर कैसे काम चल सकता है ? आप दोनों तरफ से विचार करने की कोशिश कीजिये और उस के बाद सोचिये कि एन इ आर का डी एस आफिस कहां रखना चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि चूंकी आसाम में आन्दोलन हुआ इस लिये आप ने उस को दो डी एस दे दिये और एक डी एस देने की प्रामिज़ की है। जो पहले नार्थ बिहार का हिस्सा था उस को आप ने काट छांट कर बिहार के दायरे से अलग कर दिया। कुछ एन एफ को दे दिया कुछ यू पी में दे दिया और बिहार को ट्रंकेट कर दिया। मैं पहले इस बात को नहीं कहता था क्योंकि आप ने कहा था कि कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं होगी, सब कुछ ठीक होगा। लेकिन पिछले दो महीनों में आप देखिये कि कितनी गड़बड़ी हुई है। वहाँ पर जो गाड़ियां लेट चलती हैं उन की कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं रहती। इसलिये मुझ को कहना पड़ा।

मैं फिर से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि आप इस समस्या पर विचार कीजिये किसी को असुविधा की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। आप सोचिये कि व्यापारियों को कैसे सुविधा हो और ट्रैवेलिंग पब्लिक कैसे सन्तुष्ट हो सकती है।

श्री वि० प्र० मंडल (मधेपुरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय की चिन्ता को समझता हूं टिकटलेस ट्रैवेलिंग के बारे में, लेकिन मुझे डर है कि इस के लिये जो नुस्खा दिया है, जो इलाज किया है, उस से यही होगा कि मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। बजाय इस के उस में कोई सुधार हो, उस में नुकसान ही होने का डर है।

मैं आप को अपना अनुभव बतला रहा हूँ। आखिरी पार्लियामेंट के सेशन के बाद मैं घर जा रहा था तब का। मैं भी वहीं रहता हूं जहां एन इ आर चलती है। इसका नाम पहले वी एन डब्ल्यू आर था। अपनी कुख्याति के कारण बी एन डब्ल्यू आर पहले वैड नाटी वर्स्ट रेलवे कहलाती थी। एन इ आर ने भी वही बात इन्हेरिट की है। में एक आध ब्रांच लाइनों की कहानी आप को बतला दूं। सिर्फ जुर्माना बढ़ा देने से ही टिकटलेस ट्रैवेलिंग कैसे रुक जायेगी, इस पर मंत्री महोदय विचार करें। मानसी एक ब्रांच लाइन का स्टेशन है। मैं अपनी फैमली के साथ फ़र्स्ट क्लास के एक छोटे कम्पार्टमेंट में बैठा हुआ था। उस में दो नीचे की बर्थस थी और दो ऊपर की। दिन के समय कानूनी तरीके से उस में छ: आदमियों को बैठना चाहिये था। लेकिन उस में करीब 50 आदमी बैठ गये। टी टी ई पास ही खड़ा था। वह बेचारा टिकट चैक करने के लिये नहीं आ रहा था। यह बात नहीं थी कि वह

[श्री वि० प्र० मंडल]

जान-बूझ कर नहीं आ रहा था। वहां उस की जान को भी खतरा था। ऐसे ऐसे लोग चढ़ जाते हैं टी टी ई डर जाते हैं क्यों कि लोग उस को मारने के लिये तैयार हो जाते हैं। एन ई आर में कोई भी प्रोटेक्शन रेलवे के छोटे स्टाफ के लिये नहीं है। आप कितना भी जुर्माना रख दें लेकिन उस को वसूल करने के लिये कौन जायेगा। फर्स्ट क्लास में ऐसे पैसेन्जर्स बिना टिकट चढ़ जाते हैं और जब चेकर जाता है तो कहते हैं कि आओ देख लेंगे। उन से 90 रु० कौन मांगेगा ?

मैं दूसरा उदाहरण उसी स्टेशन का दूं। एक बार मैं एक वेटिंग रूम मैं फर्स्ट क्लास के अन्दर ठहरा हुआ था। सबेरे मुझ को बाथ रूम जाने की जरूरत थी। जब मैं वहां जाना चाहता था तब बाहर से दो चार आदमी आये और लोटा ले कर आये और बाथ रूम में चले गये। वह कोई पैसेन्जर नहीं थे, लेकिन बाजार के आदमी थे या कोई रेलवे कोलोनी से आये थे यह मैं नहीं कह सकता। इस तरह से दो घंटे तक लोटा ले कर लोग उस में जाते रहे, और मैं चूंकि अपनीं पोजीशन का ख्याल कर के वेटिंग लाइन में खड़ा नहीं होना चाहता था इसलिए दो घंटे तक वेट करना पड़ा। जब मैंने रेलवे स्टाफ से कहा तो वह बेचारे डरते, वह कहते थे कि यह लोग हम को मार सकते हैं।

इस तरह से जुर्माना बढ़ा देने से ही काम नही चलेगा। जो भी जुर्माना होता है उस को वसूल करने की क्षमता जिस स्टाफ में नही हैं उस से आप कहें की वह जुर्माना वसूल करे, तो मुझ को इस पर विश्वास नहीं है। मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वजाय इस के कि वह एकदम से जर्माना बढ़ा दें, उन को हर एक रेल गाड़ी में अपने स्टाफ के साथ साथ प्रोटक्शन भी देना चाहिए। आज ब्रांच लाइनें जो है, खास कर एन० ई० आर० की, वह इतनी नगलेक्टेड हैं, गाड फारसेकेन हैं, कि मालूम होता है उन को कोई देखने वाला ही नहीं है। इसलिये रेलवे में जो स्टाफ चलता है उस के प्रोटेक्शन का भी इन्तजाम सरकार को करना चाहिये।

एक तीसरी घटना भी में उसी स्टेशन की आपको बता देता हूं। इसके बारे में मैंने रेलवे मिनिस्टर को लिख कर भी दिया था। रेलवे के बाथ रूम में जाता हूँ तो वहां पानी नही पाता हूं, ट्रेन में पानी नहीं होता है, प्लेटफार्म पर पानी नहीं होता है, वेटिंग रूम में पानी नहीं होता है। गाड़ी स्टार्ट नहीं हो रही थी। वह कटिहार की तरफ से, असम की तरफ से आई थी और खगड़िया की तरफ जा रही थी। रेलवे स्टाफ से जब पूछा गया तो पता चला कि यह तभी जाएगी जब पानी ले कर आएगी। तब गाड़ी ब्रांच लाइन में, सहरसा की तरफ चलेगी। मैंने पूछा को बीहपुर से जब गाड़ी आ रही थी तो वहां से पानी क्यों नहीं ले लिया। साथ ही मान्सी स्टेशन पर एक बहुत बड़ा पानी का इंस्टालेशन भी है। मुझे याद है जब मैं बिहार मे मैंम्बर था तो वहां काउंसिल में एक सवाल आया था। तब यह बताया गया था कि रेलवे का स्टाफ छोटे-छोटे दुकानदारों से मिला रहता है और उसको उन से कुछ मिलता है इसलिए पानी की सप्लाई बन्द कर देता है। गंगा के किनारे वह स्टेशन है। यह मैंने लिखकर भी दिया था लेकिन कोई एकशन नहीं हुआ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि स्टाफ के खिलाफ मैंम्बर आफ पार्लिमेंट या कोई भी इम्पार्टेंट आदमी पब्लिक का अगर शिकायत करे तो उसको सुना जाए और उसके बारे में कारंवाई की जाए। दूसरी बात यह है कि रेलवे में वहां आप अच्छा स्टाफ दें और टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ को प्रोटेकशन दें। उसकी प्रोटेक्शन के लिए आर्म्ड फोर्स की व्यवस्था करें। ऐसा आपने किया तब तो कुछ हो सकता है वर्ना फाइन की रकम बढ़ा देने से उलटा ही इसका नतीजा होगा। इस बिल को लाने में आपकी नीयत भले ही ठीक है लेकिन जो प्रैसक्रिपशन आपने निकाला है, जो ट्रीटमेंट आपने निकाला है, वह ठीक नहीं।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो इंडियन रेलवेज़ सेकिंड एमेंडमेंट बिल आया है इसमें यह कहा गया है कि पचास पैसे के बजाय दस रुपये जुर्माना होगा और सौ के बजाय पांच सौ रुपये तक जुर्माना होगा ।

यह ठीक है कि टिकटलेस ट्रैवल इस देश में बहुत बढ़ रहा है। 1966 में जिन्होंने टिकटलैस ट्रैवल किया उनकी संख्या 81 लाख 29 हजार 666 थी । 1967 में वह बढ़कर 90 लाख 49 हजार 188 हो गई । 1968 में 98 लाख 31 हजार 072 हो गई । ये फिगर्ज़ रेलवे डिपार्टमैंट की दी हुई हैं । मंत्री महोदय जिस प्रान्त से आते हैं, बिहार से वहां मैंने देखा कि टिकटलेस ट्रैवलर्ज की संख्या साठ सत्तर प्रतिशत होगी । 'यह तो गाड़ी में बैठे हुए जो लोग होते हैं, उनकी संख्या हैं । लेकिन गाड़ी के ऊपर जो लोग बैठकर यात्रा करते हैं, वे शायद इस में शामिल नहीं हैं । हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर मैंने कहीं नहीं देखा है कि—गाड़ी के ऊपर बैठकर लोग यात्रा करते हों । बहुत से स्टेशनों पर बिहार में मैंने इसको देखा है । मैंने जब स्टेशन मास्टर से इसके बारे में पूछा तो उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि यह तो यहां रोज़ाना चलता है । मैंने कहा कि अगर कोई झाड़ पेड़ वग़ैरह आ जायेगा तो ये लोग कट जाएंगे । उन्होंने कहा कि ये मानते ही नहीं हैं साथ ही इन लोगों को पकड़ने के लिए पुलिस नहीं है । स्टेशन सब खुला रहता है । जब गाड़ी खड़ी होती है तो ये अपना अपना सामान ले कर चले जाते हैं । न ये स्टेशन मास्टर को पूछते हैं और न स्टेशन मास्टर किसी को पूछता है । मैंने कुछ लोगों को जबर्दस्ती उतारा । वे नाखुश हुए । लेकिन जब गाड़ी चलने लगी तो वे फिर चढ़ गए । स्टेशन मास्टर ने कहा कि अकेला मैं क्या करूं । मैं कहता हूं तो मेरे साथ ये मारपीट पर उतारु हो जाते है । कोई पुलिस नहीं हैं······

श्री सीता राम केसरी (कटिहार) : अपनी कंस्टिट्युएंसी की बात कर रहें हैं ?

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : बिहार की कर रहा हूं । महाराष्ट्र में कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है । आंकड़े निकालेंगे और बिहार और महाराष्ट्र की तुलना करेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि महाराष्ट्र में टिकटलैस ट्रैवल बहुत कम है। यह कोई बड़प्पन मैं दिखा रहा होउ ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

ऐसा होता क्यों है ? इसकी वजह क्या है । लोगों में से यह भावना कहाँ चली गई है कि ये हमारे देश की रेलें हैं और हमें इन में मुफ्त प्रवास नहीं करना चहिये ? जिसको नैशनल कारेक्टर कहते हैं, वह नहीं रह गया है । वह कानून बना देने से नहीं जाएगा । इसके लिए में किसी को दोष नहीं देना चाहता हूँ । यह गवर्नमेंट के लिये भी और गवर्नमेंट से बाहर वालों के लिए भी सोचने की बात है । क्या जो पोलिटिक्ल एटमसफीअर है वह इसके लिए जिम्मेदार तो नहीं है । हमें सोचना चाहिये कि आखिर इसका कारण क्या है । किस तरह का बरताव हम को जनता के साथ करना चाहिये ? क्यों इस तरह की हवा बह गई है ? इस में किसी एक आदमी का दोष नहीं है ।

हम पार्लियामैंट के मैम्बर हैं । हम फर्स्ट क्लास में जाते हैं ।

गाड़ी छूटने के दो मिनट पहले हम लोग स्टेशन पर पहुंचते हैं । जब हम वहां पहुंचते हैं तो वी आई पी का सा हमको ट्रीटमैंट मिलता है । हम जा कर फर्स्ट क्लास में बैठ जाते हैं । कोई तकलीफ हमको नहीं होती है । लेकिन उसी वक्त पर हमारे सामने हमारी कंस्टिट्युएंसी के लोग थर्ड क्लास में बड़ी भीड़ में बैठ जाते हैं । हम खिड़की से देखते हैं कि उन में मारपीट होती है । इस सबको देखकर उनके दिल में यह आता है कि हम लोगों ने तो इनको चुनकर भेजा है और यही हमारे सामने बड़े राजा की तरह से बैठ जाते हैं और हमारी तकलीफों की कोई परवाह नहीं करते हैं, उनको देखते तक नहीं हैं । संसद सदस्य लोग अपनी कंस्टिट्युएंसी में देखते हैं कि घुमने के लिए उनको कोई सहूलियत

[श्री सीताराम केसरी]

नहीं है लेकिन जब मिनिस्टरों की तरफ वे देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि उनको सब सहूलियतें मिली हुई हैं । यह जो भेदभाव आज कल चल रहा है इससे यह दिक्कत पैदा हो रही है । यह एक मूल चीज़ है । हम देखते हैं कि बाजार में हम कोई चीज़ लेने जाते हैं और उसके लिए दस रुपये देते हैं तो चीज अगर खराब होती है तो उसे वापिस कर देते हैं । अगर चीज़ अच्छी होती है तो लेते हैं नहीं तो फेंक देते हैं । लेकिन यह बात रेलवे के बारे में नहीं कही जा सकती है । जिन के पास टिकट भी होते हैं उनको बैठने के लिए जगह देना इनकी जिम्मेदारी नही होती है ? मारपीट होती है तो कोई देखने वाला नही होता है । गवर्नमैंट की तरफ से जब ऐसी चीज होती है तो आम जनता यही कहती है कि गांधी जी द्वारा बताये हुए उसूलों पर चलने वाले ये लोग, गांधी टोपी पहने हुए ये लोग, खादी के कपड़े पहनने वाले ये लोग हम को तो शिक्षा देते हैं लेकिन खुद उन शिक्षाओं के अनुरुप बरताव नहीं करते हैं। इसको भी हमें देखना होगा । यह केवल कांग्रेस का सवाल नहीं है बिहार में विरोधी दल वालों की सरकार भी रह चुकी है । आठ प्रान्तों में इनकी पार्टी की सरकारें भी बनी थीं । यह जो एक हवा देश में फ़ैल गई है, इसका हम निवारण करें । हर एक की दुरुस्ती होनी चाहिये । उतने ही टिकट आप दें जितनी जगह हो । हरएक के बैठने की आप व्यवस्था करें । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि मुसफिर तो झगड़ते रहें और टी सी और एस एम वहां बैठे रहें और तमाशा देखते रहें ।

हमारे राम सुभग सिंह जी देहात से आते हैं । उनको देहातियों के रहन-सहन का पता है । वह उनकी आदतों से अच्छी तरह से परिचित हैं ।

मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि लातुर और मिराज लाइन पर पंडरपुर के लिए जब लोग जाते हैं तो उनको वैगन्ज़ में सफर करना पड़ता है उन में उनको बिठाया जाता है । माल गाड़ी के डिब्बों में उनको बिठा कर ले जाया जाता है । विठोरा रखु माई के मंदिर वे जाते हैं । वे पैसा दिये बग़ैर और टिकट लिये बग़ैर सफर नहीं करते हैं । उनके लिए डिब्बों की व्यवस्था तक नहीं होती है । उनके उतरने की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, लौटने की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है । यह जो चीज़ सब चल रही हैं, यह समझ में नहीं आती है ।

टिकटलेस ट्रैवल का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि रेलवेज़ में पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं है । इसी कारण गाड़ियों में पानी के टैंप और बिजली के बल्ब आदि चीज़ें चुरा ली जाती है । यही नहीं, फ़र्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बों से रबर की गद्दियां चुरा ली जाती हैं । इन बातों को रोकने के लिए लोगों में एक नैशनल केरेक्टर पैदा करने की आवश्यकता है । इसके अलावा टिकटलेस ट्रैवल को रोकने के लिए पुलिस की भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ।

हमें लोगों को समझाना चाहिए कि उन्हें रेल में बगैर टिकट के प्रवास नहीं करना चाहिए । पहले लोग भगवान् या खुदा के डर से इस प्रकार के गलत काम नहीं करते थे । अब वह भावना खत्म हो गई है । सब पोलीटिकल पार्टीज़ भी अपनी विचार-धारा के अतिरिक्त कोई अन्य बात लोगों को नहीं बताती हैं । जो लोग यूनियनों में काम करते हैं, वे जरूर करें और वर्कर्ज़ की तक्लीफ़ों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें, लेकिन इस के साथ ही प्राडक्टिविटी और पे को भी लिंक किया जाना चाहिए । लोगों को बताया जाना चाहिए कि रेलों में बग़ैर टिकट के यात्रा करना देश को दग़ा देना है । अगर सारे देश में ऐसा वातावरण फैलाया जाये, तो टिकट-लेस ट्रैवल कम हो सकता है ।

रेलवे के अधिकारियों से भी मेरा निवेदन है कि वे भी प्रवासियों के साथ ठीक बर्ताव करें । हम देखते हैं कि अगर कोई यात्री इंगलिश में बात करता है, तो उस की तरफ तो कुछ ध्यान दिया जाता है, लेकिन हिन्दी वा मदर-टंग बोलने वाले ग़रीब आदमियों से बात

भी नहीं की जाती है। इस प्रवृत्ति को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं इस आर्डिनेंस और पिनेल्टी को आठ आने से बढ़ाकर दस रुपये करने की व्यवस्था का विरोध करना चाहता हूं। आज सुबह ही इस हाउस में यह कहा गया था कि सेशन शुरू होने से 48 घंटे पहले कोई आर्डिनेंस जारी करना नाजायज़ है, गैर-कानूनी है और अनुचित है। जहां तक रेलवेज़ में टिकटलैस ट्रैवल का सम्बन्ध है, यह समस्या कोई नई नहीं है, यह बहुत पुराना मसला है और कई तरीकों से, मोबाइल कोर्ट और स्पेशल स्क्वाड बनाकर इसको हल करने की कोशिश की गई है। पिछले बीस सालों में विभिन्न रेलवे मिनिस्टर जनता की सुविधा के लिए कोई काम तो कर नहीं पाये हैं, लेकिन अब जनता को सज़ा देने के लिए, आठ आने के बजाये दस रुपया जुर्माना करने के लिए, यह आर्डिनेंस जारी कर दिया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आर्डिनेंस इस देश की गरीब जनता पर सीधा हमला है।

मालूम नहीं कि किस राजनीतिक उद्देश्य के लिए यह कदम उठाया गया है, किस मकसद से यह आर्डिनेंस जारी किया गया है। हो सकता है कि रेलवे बोर्ड और चेयरमैन, श्री खंडेलवाले, की एडवाइस पर रेलवे मिनिस्टर, डा० राम सुभग सिंह, ने यह आर्डिनेंस जारी कर दिया है।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें मालूम नहीं है कि आम रेलवेज़ में पैसेंजर्ज़ की हालत क्या है। बनगांव, बशीरहाट और हसनाबाद के इलाके में एक सिंगल लाईन जाती है, जिस पर रोज़ाना लाखों आदमी सफ़र करते हैं। वहां पर सिर्फ़ दो तीन गाड़ियां चलती हैं, लेकिन लोगों को उनमें बैठने की जगह नहीं मिलती है। लोग रात रात भर स्टेशनों पर पड़े रहते हैं। उन्हें बहुत परेशानी होती हैं और छोटे-छोटे बच्चे भूख और प्यास से बिलखते रहते हैं। इस प्रकार के इलाकों में नई गाड़ियां या नई लाईनें बढ़ाने की तो कोई बात नहीं की गई है, लेकिन यह आर्डिनेंस निकाल दिया गया है कि अगर कोई टिकटलैस ट्रैवल करेगा, तो उस पर दस रुपये फ़ाइन हो जायेगा।

इसी तरह लक्ष्मीकान्तपुर में गाड़ियां बढ़ाने का सवाल एक दिन से नहीं, बल्कि बरसों से चल रहा है। वहां पर बहुत पैसेंजर्ज़ यात्रा करते हैं, जिन्हें बहुत तकलीफ़ होती है। अगर कोई पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी वहां जाकर एनक्वायरी करे, तो उसको शर्म महसूस होगी कि हमारे देश में रेल यात्रियों की क्या हालत है। यहां पर सैंकड़ों एक्सीडेंट हो चुके हैं, लेकिन फिर भी गाड़ियां नहीं बढ़ाई गई हैं। इन सब जरूरी मसलों को न हल कर के सिर्फ़ टिकटलैस ट्रैवल की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है।

मैंने ईस्टर्न रेलवे में कटवा स्टेशन पर देखा है कि अफ़सर किस तरह घूस लेते हैं और किस तरह चोरियां होती हैं। वहां पर डी० एस०, स्टेशन मास्टर, दूसरे अफ़सरों और जी० आर० पी० का एक ग्रुप बना हुआ है। उन्होंने आम के तीन वैगन्ज़ में से दो की डिलिव्री दे दी और एक वैगन को डैमेज्ड दिखाकर उसको बेच दिया, जिसका कम्पेन्सेशन रेलवे को देना पड़ेगा। मैंने खुद वहां पर जाकर सब हालात को देखा और मैनेजर से कहा कि वह इस बारे में एनक्वायरी करे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। वहां का स्टेशन मास्टर आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० यूनियन का एक्टिंग प्रैजिडेंट बन गया है। उसने कहा कि चूंकि हम लोग कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हैं, इसीलिए उस के खिलाफ़ यह आरोप लगाया गया है। यह घटना दस बारह दिन पहले हुई है। मैं इस बारे में सब इनफ़ार्मेशन डा० राम सुभग सिंह के पास भेजूंगा कम से कम मेरी चिट्ठी का जवाब तो वह जरूर देते हैं।

टिकट चेकर्ज़ की तरफ़ से यह शिकायत की गई है कि जुर्माना दस रुपये करने का नतीजा

[श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल]

यह हुआ है कि चूंकि ज्यादातर लोग इतना जुर्माना नहीं दे सकते हैं, इस लिए जब वे दस पंद्रह आदमियों को टिकटलेस ट्रैवल के इल्ज़ाम में पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं, तो बाकी के सब पैसेंजर्ज़ बिना टिकट के निकल जाते हैं।

अगर सरकार की तरफ़ से यह आर्डिनेंस जारी किया जाता कि करप्शन के मामलों की एनक्वायरी की जायेगी और कुसूरवार अफ़सरों को डिसमिस किया जायेगा और उन्हें सज़ा दी जायेगी, तो यह समझा जाता कि सरकार सही रास्ते पर चल रही है। लेकिन इस किस्म के आर्डिनेंस का असर क्या होगा ? कोई बेचारा ग़रीब किसान पांच रुपये लेकर कुछ खरीदने के लिए जाता है। आम तौर पर स्टेशनों पर बुकिंग आफ़िस का ठीक इन्तज़ाम नहीं हैं। इस लिए वह टिकट नहीं खरीद सकता है। अगर वह पकड़ा जाता है, तो टिकट चेकर उस से पांच रुपये छीन लेता है और वह चावल वग़ैरह खरीद नहीं पाता है और भूखा ही सो जाने पर मजबूर हो जाता है।

हम यह नहीं कहते कि पैसेंजर बग़ैर टिकट लिये गाड़ियों पर चढ़ें। लेकिन इस के मानी ये तो नहीं हैं कि अफ़सर लोग खुले-आम चोरी और लूट करते रहें और जो ग़रीब आदमी दो आने का टिकट नहीं ले सकता है, उस को सज़ा दी जाये। अगर ऐसे मामलों के बारे में कोई एम० पी० भी शिकायत करता है, तो भी कोई नहीं सुनता है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर ज़रूरी है, तो आठ आने जुर्माने को बढ़ा कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक रुपया कर दिया जाये। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ टिकट बेचने का ठीक इन्तज़ाम किया जाये। मिसाल के तौर पर उलटा डांगा स्टेशन पर तीन चार प्लैटफ़ार्म बन गये हैं, लेकिन बुकिंग आफ़िस वही है, जो आज से पच्चीस बरस पहिले था। लोग नीचे से टिकट खरीदते हैं और फिर ऊपर चार नम्बर प्लैटफ़ार्म पर जाते हैं। इस बारे में कोई एनक्वायरी नहीं की गई है और कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है।

सब लोगों को इस बात का अनुभव है कि हमारे देश में ग़रीबी है और वह बढ़ रही है। अब उस के ऊपर उन को यह सजा दे कर उन की गरीबी के ऊपर उन पर और मार करना है। उसको कानूनी शक्ल देने के लिए यह अमेंडमेंट लाया जा रहा है। अगर इसको हल करना है तो टिकट चेकरों को यह हक दिया जाय, हर टिकट चैकर के पास टिकट की एक्स स्लिप हो जिस से वह टिकट ईश्यू कर सके उन लोगों को जो कि टिकट नहीं खरीद सके हैं। जहां वह उनको पकड़े वहीं टिकट काट दे। यह अधिकार टिकट चैकर और टिकट क्लेक्टर को होना चाहिए। कोई जरूरी काम से जाता है, टिकट नहीं ले सका तो वह उसको टिकट दे सकें यह अधिकार उसको होना चाहिए। इससे आपकी आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी। इस तरह से डंडे मार कर आमदनी बढ़ाना अनुचित है। गरीबों की गरीबी दूर न कर के उन के ऊपर और दस रुपये फाइन करना यह किसी तरह मुनासिब नहीं है। आप चाहते हैं कि उन की आदत बदले। लेकिन आप को पहले ऊपर के लोगों की आदत बदलनी चाहिए। टिकटलैस ट्रेवेलिंग हम भी नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह जो तरीका उस के लिए अख्त्यार किया गया है गलत तरीका है। यह रेलवे बोर्ड हमेशा ऐन्टी-पीपुल काम करता है। हमारे मन्त्रियों को गलत राय देता है। हमारे एलेक्टेड मंत्री जो आते हैं जिन के अन्दर देशभक्ति है उनके ऊपर भी रेलवे बोर्ड अपना असर डाल देता है और खण्डेलवाल को ऐसा वहां बैठा रखा है कि वह इन को सब को चक्कर में डाल देते हैं। डा० राम सुभग सिंह भी इतने शक्तिशाली आदमी हो कर, इतनी ताकत रखते हुए भी इस रेलवे बोर्ड के चक्कर में आ कर गरीब जनता पर हमला करने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए में कहता हूँ कि इस को वापस कर के इस की जगह दूसरा बिल वह ले आएं और जो सुझाव हम ने दिए हैं उन के ऊपर विचार करें।

17.12 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): Sir, I welcome this Bill. There is no reference in the Statement of Objects and Reasons to this Ordinance because the Ordinance had to be brought subsequently as this Bill could not be passed in parliament in time. But I feel the enhancement of fine is very very high. It is thousand per cent high. I shudder to think about the difficult that passengers who travel on small sections in the rural areas, who go to weekly bazars and travel distances of one or two stations will face in buying tickets of 10 paise, twenty paise or even thirty paise. These weekly bazars are such that people go in the morning and back in the evening, after selling their agricultural produce. On reaching the station if they find a train standing they are in a hurry to get in and they have no time to buy the tickets. On such occasions if there is a ticket examiner he catches such travellers. But the difficulty is that they have no money. If they have some money, all their earnings from the weakly bazar will be taken away. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to show them some consideration. People who have a lot of money do not care to pay the fine of Rs. 10, but a farmer who purchases a ticket worth 30 paise and travels a short distance to attend the weekly bazar will find it very difficult to pay. If such travellers are one or two the ticket examiner can drag them to the court.

If he is unable to pay Rs. 10 he will be taken by force. But if the ticketless travellers are in big numbers, say, ten or twenty and the ticket checker is only one, he would be helpless and he would allow them to go. Or, he may perhaps ask them to pay him one rupee and allow them to go. So, in such cases the fine would not be realised.

Previously, if a passenger was late to catch the train and if he was in a hurry and he had no time to buy ticket he could go and inform the guard of the position in which case he will issue a certificate. Now that practice has been stopped. That causes inconvenience to passengers who really want to purchase tickets but have no time to do it.

Then I will give you another instance from the Kurudwadi-Lathur-Miraj section. The booking window at the station opens only after the train had left the previous station. At the station there is only one person who has to issue tickets, check tickets and attend to all other functions and he is not able to attend to all of them well. I will narrate an incident which I myself witnessed. There were about two hundred passengers who were returning from the bazar. The queue was so big and all the passengers could not buy tickets before the train started. So, some of them got into the train without purchasing tickets.

I was travelling by the first class compartment of the same train. When I saw this I requested the guard to call the station master. Then I told them to keep the train waiting for a few minutes so that all the passengers could purchase tickets by standing in a queue. When they stood in the queue and started purchasing tickets, even those passengers who were inside the train but who had no tickets went to the booking window to purchase tickets. This shows that these people did not purchase tickets earlier because they did not get the facility for purchasing tickets. Since these are the genuine difficulties of the travelling public I would say that the penalty for ticketless travel should be less than Rs. 10.

It is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the loss of revenue because of ticketless travel is estimated at Rs. 10 to 15 crores. But what has been done by the railway administration to ensure that loss by thefts in the railways is eliminated. Most of these thefts are committed by railway employees. Because, I am not prepared to believe that travelling passengers take with them spanners, hammers etc. to remove bulbs and other electrical fitting, foam rubber of seats etc. from the railway compartments. I would give my whole hearted support to any measure to prevent theft of railway property because the watch and ward and RPF have failed to check these thefts. Passengers lose all comforts and amenities of railway travel because of these thefts of railway property. Therefore, the hon. Minister should come forward with such an Ordinance or Bill, which is a very stringent one, to check thefts and even search of suspected persons.

[Shri Sonavane]

With these words, I support the Bill and oppose the resolution moved by Shri Kothari.

श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक को पिछले साल दिसम्बर महीने में यहां पेश करने के बाद और पिछले सत्र के बाद जो छुट्टी का समय रहा है, उस में इस अध्यादेश को जारी करने की सरकार को क्या ज़रूरत पड़ी, इस को हम समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने जो निवेदन इस सम्बन्ध में सभा पटल पर रखा है, उस को पढ़ने के बाद तो मुझे यह मामला कुछ अजीब सा लग रहा है और उसके आधार पर इस अध्यादेश को जारी करने की हमें कोई ज़रूरत महसूस नहीं हो रही है। असल में इस निवेदन में हमें कुछ ऐसी गलतियां दिखलाई दे रही हैं, जिनको यदि डा० राम सुभग सिंह खुद पढ़ें तो वह खुद भी महसूस करेंगे। पहली गलती तो यह है कि वह इस निवेदन में बता रहे हैं कि हमें कुछ बहुत ही मैसिव चैक करने के बाद यह पता चला कि दरअसल में जो नुक्सान हो रहा है, वह 10 करोड़ से 15 करोड़ रुपये का नहीं, बल्कि 20 करोड़ से 25 करोड़ रुपये का है। आगे जा कर वह कहते हैं—

"It, accordingly, became necessary that measures to control this situation should be urgently taken. One of these measures was the Amendment Bill referred to above which, though introduced in the Lok Sabha in December 1968, could not come up for discussion even in the Budget Session of 1969."

मैं यह नहीं समझ सकता कि एक तरफ़ आपने पिछले साल के दिसम्बर में इस विधेयक को यहां पेश किया और बाद में हमें यह बता रहे हैं कि बहुत ही मैसिव चैक के बाद पता चला कि यह नुक्सान बहुत ज्यादा है इसलिये हमें इस विधेयक को बहुत जल्दी आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह उठता है कि रेलवे बोर्ड का दिमाग असल में किस ढंग से चला है— मैं आपके सामने रेलवे बोर्ड की पिछले साल की यानी 1967-68 की एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिपोर्ट का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं टिकटलैस ट्रेवल के बारे में उस में जो बातें लिखी हैं, उन को बताना चाहता हूं। उस में लिखा है कि रेलवे का टिकट-चैकिंग स्क्वाड ठीक ढंग से तेज़ी से काम कर रहा है, लोगों को पकड़ रहा है और जो लोग पकड़े गये हैं उन से 2 करोड़ 68 लाख रुपया वसूल किया है यानी 2 करोड़ 68 लाख रुपया आपने पिछले साल उन लोगों से हासिल किया, लेकिन रिपोर्ट में आप यह भी कहते हैं 10 करोड़ से 15 करोड़ की चोरी इस में होती है, लेकिन उस के दो-तीन महीने के भीतर ही आपकी मैसिव चैकिंग चलती है और उसमें आपको पता चलता है कि 20-25 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। सभापति महोदय, रेलवे बोर्ड का काम करने का जो ढंग हैं, उस की जो कूवत है, इस में बहुत सी खामियां नज़र आती हैं। जो रेलवे बोर्ड 2 करोड़ 68 लाख रुपया जमा करे और कहे कि 10 से 15 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है, वही उस के दो तीन महीने बाद फिर यह कहे कि नहीं, इस में 20 से 25 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हम लोगों को है—इस से आप समझ सकते हैं और जैसा तिवारी जी ने कहा भी है कि यदि दो तीन महीने और ज्यादा तेज़ी से काम करेंगे तो शायद 50 करोड़ से 60 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे का हिसाब बतायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक का समर्थन करना मेरे लिये बिलकुल असम्भव है क्योंकि 50 पैसे का टिकट न लेकर चलने वाले व्यक्ति से 10 रुपया दण्ड का वसूल किया जाय – कोई भी सामान्य आदमी इस का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि लोग बिना टिकट प्रवास करें, इस को अवश्य रोकना चाहिये, लेकिन जिस तरह से आप टिकटलेस ट्रेवल के लिये परेशान हैं, उसी तरह सीटलेस-ट्रेवल के बारे में परेशान क्यों नहीं हैं ? इस लिये परेशान नहीं हैं कि रेलवे बोर्ड के अफसरान तो सैलून में चलते हैं, जिसमें उन के बाल-बच्चे भी मज़े में बैठे रहते हैं। इसी तरह से किसी मंत्री को भी थर्ड

क्लास में प्रवास करने की नौबत नहीं आती है। अमीरों के लिये कलकत्ता जाने के लिये 17 घन्टे में पहुंचाने वाली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की आपने बड़ी शान से व्यवस्था की है। इस लिये बिना सीट के जो लोग थर्ड क्लास में ट्रेवल करते हैं उन की चिन्ता आपको नहीं है। रेलवे अमेण्डमेन्ट एकट में बहुत से प्रावीजन्ज हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय उस में यह संशोधन भी करें कि हर गाड़ी में जितनी सीटें होंगी, उतने ही टिकट बेचे जायेंगे। अगर आप ऐसा संशोधन ले आयेंगे तो टिकटलैस ट्रेवल आपने आप खत्म हो जायेगा। क्या राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में कोई बिना टिकट आपको मिला है। क्या फर्स्ट क्लास और एअर-कन्डीशन में कोई बिना टिकटवाला आपको मिला है। यह गलतफहमी हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के मन में न रहे, यहां इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने वाले लोगों के मन में भी यह गलत-फहमी न रहे कि थर्ड क्लास में ट्रेवल करनेवाला कोई बहुत ज्यादा पैसा नहीं देता है। मैं आपकी रिपोर्ट से ही बतलाना चाहता हूं—पिछले साल फर्स्ट क्लास के पैसेन्जर ने कुल मिला कर एक किलोमीटर पर 5.68 पैसा रेलवे को दिया, सैकेण्ड क्लास के पैसेन्जर ने 2.80 पैसा पर-किलोमीटर और थर्ड क्लास के पैसेन्जर ने 2.13 पैसा पर-किलोमीटर दिया। अब आप देखिये—फर्स्ट क्लास का पैसेन्जर आधा पैसा देता है—जब कि आप दोनों की सुविधाओं को देखिये—क्या इस के बारे में आपने कभी सोचा है।

इस सदन के बाहर जब हम जैसे लोग चिल्लाते हैं—सैलून्ज को खत्म करो, एअरकन्डीशन और फर्स्ट क्लास को खत्म करो—एक दर्जा ही गाड़ियों में चलाओ, समाजवाद का झूठा नारा न लगाओ, कुछ समाजवाद कर के दिखलाओ तो हमारी बातों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। आप कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाइये जिस से पता लगे कि सब में बराबरी का रिश्ता है। जब एक मंत्री और उसका चपरासी एक साथ रेलवे के डिब्बों में बैठ कर जायेगा, तब मालूम होगा कि यह समाजवाद है लेकिन ऐसा आप कर नहीं पायेंगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं—डा० राम सुभाग सिंह हमारे दोस्त हैं, आज हम को बहुत परेशान दिखलाई दे रहे हैं, मैं उनकी परेशानी को महसूस करता हूं—हमारे बम्बई में इस कानून का कितना गलत इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, इस का उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूं। हमारे यहां जो लाइसेंस्ड पोर्टर्ज हैं, मान लीजिये—वी० टी० स्टेशन पर वह किसी पैसेन्जर को ले कर आता है, जल्दी में वह किसी पैसेन्जर को बैठाता है, वहां भीड़ और सामान में इतना फंस गया कि निकल नहीं पाया और गाड़ी चल दी, जब दादर पहुंची, वहां टी० टी० ने उसको पकड़ लिया और कहा कि तुम बिना टिकट आये हो, 10 रुपया निकालो—यह हकीकत वहां हुई है, जोशी जी यहां मौजूद हैं, वह भी इस बात को जानते हैं। आज यह नतीजा आपके इस अध्यादेश का हुआ है। इस लिये में आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आपने इस किस्म का नियम बनाया है तो इस में जो कठिनाइयां हैं उन की जड़ को पकड़ो। बिना टिकटवाले प्रवास को रोकना है तो लोगों के बैठने की व्यवस्था करो। लोगों की परेशानियों को दूर करने के लिये कदम उठाओ।

यहां पर ऐसा सुझाव दिया गया है कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह इनकागनिटो जा कर देखें। डा० राम सुभग सिंह के लिए तो इनकागनिटो जाना सम्भव नहीं है, दुनिया उन को पहचान लेगी। लेकिन मैं तो आपको बिना इनकागनिटो दिखलाने के लिये तैयार हूं। आप बम्बई के वी० टी० या बम्बई-सैन्ट्रल पर चल कर देखिये, लोगों को टिकट का बुकिंग कराने के लिये दो-दो रात वहां सोना पड़ता है। नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर चलिये और थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बे में बैठ कर देखिये — इनकागनिटो जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय तत्काल इन परेशानियों के बारे में सोचें।

मैं एक और किस्सा भी आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं जिससे आप अवगत भी हैं।

[श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीज]

11 ता० के अखबार में इलाहाबाद का किस्सा आया है। यह पहली वार नहीं हुआ है, उसी तरह का किस्सा पिछले साल भी हुआ था।

हरियाणा से 15 हजार टन गेहूं बारिश के मौसम में खुले वैगन में भेजने का काम हुआ जिससे एक तरफ तो अनाज सड़ गया, दूसरी तरफ रेलवे को नुकसान हुआ और तीसरी तरफ लोगों को जो रोटी मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह रोटी नहीं मिल पाई। एक गलती तो यह हुई कि उसको खुले वैगन में भेजा गया और दूसरी गलती यह हुई कि रेलवे के जो डाकूमेन्ट्स थे, हरियाणा और पंजाब जहां से गेहूँ गया था, वहां से व्यापारियों को जो रेलवे की रसीद मिलनी चाहिए थी वह भी नहीं मिल पाई जिससे कि वे पहले गेहूं नहीं निकाल सकते थे। तो ये आपके नुकसान के तरीके हैं। जो पिल्फरेज और और चोरियां होती हैं उनको तो छोड़ दीजिए लेकिन अलग अलग ढंग से लापरवाही के कारण जो करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है उसको रोकने के बारे में मै चाहूंगा कि ठोस कदम उठाये जायं।

अन्त में, कई मित्रों ने यहां पर रेलवे कर्मचारियों पर जो आरोप लगाये हैं उनकी इमानदारी से बारे में और उनके काम करने के ढंग के बारे में, उसके संबंध में मैं दो एक बातें याद कराना चाहता हूँ। चन्द दिनों पहले श्री शान्ति प्रसाद जैन के ऊपर सी०बी०आई० ने मुकदमा दायर किया था कि टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर रहते हुए उन्होंने हर महीने पचास हजार रुपया बिना रसीद दिखाये हुए चोरी से निकालने का काम किया। ये हैं आपके समाज के नेता जिनकी कि समाज में प्रतिष्ठा है, जिनके साथ आप लोग उठते बैठते हैं। ये लोग समाज का नेतृत्व करते हैं और इनके जरिये जनता को उपदेश देने का काम किया जाता है। अखबारों के जरिए उपदेश दिये जाते हैं। जो लोग इस प्रकार की चोरी और गन्दगी में फंसे हुए हों वे जनता के सामने कोई आदर्श उपस्थित नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से अफसरशाही का मामला है। मोरारजी भाई जब अर्थ मंत्री थे तब उन्होंने कहा था कि साढ़े छः सौ करोड़ रुपये के इनकम टैक्स की चोरी इस देश में होती है । ये चोरी करने वाले रेल कर्मचारी नहीं है, बुकिंग क्लर्क, गार्ड या ड्राइवर नहीं हैं बल्कि पूंजीपति हैं, समाज का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले लोग हैं समाज को नयी दिशा देने वाले लोग हैं। अब अगर कोई रेल कर्मचारी छोटी मोटी बेइमानी करता है तो उसको दोष नहीं देना चाहिए। मैं रेल कर्मचारियों का बचाव नहीं कर रहा हूं लेकिन जो लोग सबक सिखाना चाहते हैं पहले उनको खुद सबक लेना चाहिये और बाद में दूसरों को सबक देने का काम करना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : I have heard all the speeches with a great deal of attention. There is one thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister. The Bill before us deals with two things : one is that in sub-section (1A), for the words 'fifty naya paise', the words 'ten rupees' shall be substituted; and the other is in sub-section (1), for the words 'which may extend to one hundred rupee's', the words 'which shall not be less than ten rupees but which may extend to five hundred repees' shall be substituted. I would like to ask who is to decide on this fine, who will say that the fine would be Rs. 500 and for what ? Does anybody travelling nowadays have Rs. 500 straightway in his pocket ? And if he cannot pay Rs. 500, I do not know what will be done. So, it comes to this that Rs. 500 will be asked from the persons who could give it and Rs. 10 will be asked from persons, as has been pointed out by so many members, who buy tickets of 25 paise or 10 paise.

I quite realise that ticketless travelling should be stopped, but by imposing this fine, will you be able to stop ticketless travelling except in so far as it acts as a deterrent punishment. It is the same thing as saying that there will be five years' imprisonment. Some persons may be deterred, but when you are running for a train, this does not come to your mind.

May I bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that I come from a district where ticketless travelling is on the verge of taking off a railway line—from Krishnagar to Navdeep Ghat, that line is sought to be taken off because there is so much ticketless travel on that line and the Railways suffer a loss. I quite agree that there should be better checks. What about vendors ?

Sir, how much do we lose on the vendors ? If you have surprise checks at stations, they could really be Surprise checks. They should not be intimated about it, that there is going to be a surprise check. I have seen it for myself that people are told beforehand that there is going to be a surprise check. Then a person doles out a certain number of tickets for that day. So if real surprise checks are carried out, it would be found that they go without tickets for many days. So there must be better checks to avoid loss to the exchequer on this score.

Secondly, I come from a district where there is a very big pilgrim centre, Nabadwip Dham. On holidays, Fridays, "Ras Poornima" and on *Poornachandra* days and other auspicious occasions, you will find people travelling thickly, even on top of the trains. The compartments are full; even the tops of trains are full. Could not the railway make a certain amount of money on such occasions because people will pay for going for such pilgrimages. On such occasions, more trains should be provided; but instead of doing that, you let them travel on tops of trains. So there should be more trains run to cope with the traffic on such occasions.

The hon. Minister said that 55 trains have been added on. I do not know if he means that 55 coaches have been added.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : 55 new trains.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : I would ask how many third class coaches are there in those trains. It is the third class coaches that will give returns.

We sit on the railway consultative committees. When we say that ticketless travel occurs because people are not able to get tickets and we make suggestions, the answer invariably given is that the traffic does not justify opening another window to sell tickets. The traffic may not justify it for the whole day, but at peak hours at least there must be two or three windows opened so that people can buy their tickets quickly. There should also be checks to see that they are getting the tickets.

Then I do not know why you have almost eliminated women ticket checkers. Women who do not know much, very often come hurrying to catch the train. I have come across a woman who got into a train having been asked to pay double fare because she did not have a ticket. She was in tears. She did not know what to do. Why should we not have better checks so that these things do not happen and the Railways get money ?

By imposing a fine of Rs. 10, Government will not realise so much as by spending something more on opening more windows and by having more women ticket checkers also. If they just watch the pilgrimage dates and run more trains with more third class coaches on those dates, the return would be considerable.

I would support the Bill as far as it goes because we do not want ticketless travel. But why do we not make use of the mike and every other audio-visual medium to tell passengers to buy their tickets from such and such booth ? Why should this not be done in every language so that people know and can buy their tickets with facility and convenience ?

Coming to thefts on railways, the incidence of this has increased. If it is investigated, it would be found that the loss on this account would be much more than through ticketless travel. Why should thefts be there ? What are the watch and ward people doing ? They do not seem to be able to prevent this. I have nothing to say against the railway employees. I think they are a very good lot. At the same time the watch and ward must have protection so that they can do their duty without being killed. If they know that they are going to be killed, how are they going to watch ? So the vigilance machinery has to be brought into action.

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

In the ladies' compartments, there is so much complaint that alarm chains are pulled for no valid cause. At the same time, when the alarm chain needs to be pulled, then it is in such a place that a woman cannot certainly get to it. So, there must be some device near the bench so that she can get to it should there be real occasion to pull the chain.

I put all these suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister, and though I support the Bill I would say he should not increase the fines to Rs. 10 and Rs. 500 as it will be a hardship to the people. Instead, you should improve your vigilance, put more trains on pilgrimage days because there you will mint money. At the same time, you give the people more facilities. It is up to Railway Ministry to see that the third class passenger gets more facilities, because it is he who pays you dividends, because it is in the third class that real India is travelling. I hope the hon. Minister will look to the facilities for these teeming millions.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Although the Bill seems to be a very simple one, but if it is accepted by the House, it will very vitally affect the average people of India, not only the ticketless travellers. The Bill should be read in between the lines. Clause 2 says:

"In the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 112,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words 'which may extend to one hundred rupees", the words 'which shall not be less than ten rupees but which may extend to five hundred rupees' shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (1A), for the words 'fifty naye paise,' the words 'ten rupees' shall be substituted."

Section 112 of the original Act says:

"...he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and shall also be liable to pay the excess charge hereinafter in section mentioned in addition to the ordinary single fare..."

So, the hon. Minister wants to increase the penalties from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 and from 50 paise to Rs. 10.

What is the idea of coming forward with this Bill. It has been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that it is to prevent the evil of ticketless travel, which must be stopped. We appreciate that it must be stopped, but what is the procedure to stop this menace to the society? Is it by proposing such heavy penalties and fines? Ticketless travellers have to pay 250 percent higher than the normal fare according to the present Act. What will the railway gain by imposing more penalties? The tendency on the part of ticketless travellers to travel without tickets will increase more and more, and they will try to hide themselves so that they may not be caught by the checking staff. It is better to let these people come to realise that they should not travel without tickets.

In any case, what is the basic sense of jurisprudence behind these increased fine? Punishment should be reformatory, not retributory, in nature. This basic concept is missing from the amending Bill. It seems to be the opinion of Railway Minister that more and more penalty would result in less and less ticket travelling. This will not be so.

In view of the opinion expressed by so many Members, I appeal to the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill at present and to study the whole matter in the new perspective and only after that he come forward with a proper Bill, if it is so necesary.

I have other objections too. The Bill is not only causing hardship and torture; it is full of irrationalities. For instance, a train starts as a passenger train and from station A and goes to B as a passenger train and from B it changes its character to an express or mail train. In the N.E.F.R. a train starts at Tinsukia and goes upto New Bongaigaon as an ordinary train and becomes an express or mail train onwards. A passenger travelling with an ordinary ticket on this train will be holding a valid ticket till New Bongaigaon but will be liable to be penalised and will be treated as if he is travelling without a proper ticket or with insufficient ticket. In such circumstances he

will have to pay the penalty. There is no provision to safeguard against such contingencies. That is why I say that this Bill is full of irrationalities.

There are also instances where the railway ticket checking staff were killed by ticketless passengers. It happened in Siliguri in 1967, when the penalty was only fifty paise. I do not know how many persons, belonging to the ticket checking staff, will be killed in future because the penalty is going to be increased from fifty paise to ten rupees. These aspects should be kept in mind. This is not the process by which ticketless travel can be put down. It should be done in such a way that passengers will have no mind to travel without tickets. If a passenger buys a ticket, the Railways must ensure him at least a seat in the train. Is it not a commercial organization ? If that is so, is it not proper on the part of a passenger to expect sitting accommodation in a train if he is asked to pay the price ? If I have to pay a certain price, naturally I should get certain goods or services. There is no such Provision in this Bill to ensure this return. As has been pointed out by Shri Fernandes, the Railways are talking not about the seatless traveller but about ticketless traveller.

In view of all these things, this Bill should be withdrawn now. Let the hon. Minister to collect all the facts and study them. Let him find out if long-distance passengers are the offenders or short-distance passengers are the offenders. The short-distance or local passengers have to travel by train to do their business and perform their duties and it is they who generally come in the last moment to catch a train.

They have to attend to a number of duties; they have to attend to their office. And there is so much of over crowding in trains. In such cases it may so happen that some of the passengers may not find time to purchase the ticket, in spite of their best intention. So, it should be ascertained first as to the sections in which, and the mileage up to which such ticketless travelling persists, and to what extent such passengers continue to travel without tickets. At least the percentage of such cases should be ascertained. It is only after that, that the hon. Railway Minister may come forward with such a Bill.

Now, I come to the last point. The section to which I referred is full of irregularities from another point of view. Even when a ticket costs just 50 paise, a passenger has to pay a penalty of Rs. 10 plus 50 paise as excess fare and the normal fare of 50 paise. The total comes to Rs. 11: Rs. 10 as penalty, 50 paise as the normal fare and another 50 paise as the excess fare, which come to Rs. 11. Instead of this, is it not possible at least to have a graded system of penalty? Instead of imposing Rs. 10 as fine for not having a ticket for 50 paise, you can have a system whereby, if the value of a ticket is Rs. 1 to Rs. 10 the penalty may be 50 paise, and if the value of the ticket is from Rs. 11 to Rs. 20, the penalty may be Re. 1 and so on. This may be done in a graded way.

Otherwise, if you club all together; it will be very hard on the poor passengers, and the poor passengers very often travel just two or three or five miles and the value of their tickets will not be more than 50 or 60 paise. It will be very hard for them if they are penalised for Rs. 10. So, I request the hon. Railway Minister at least to withdraw the Bill for the present. Let him collect the statistics first and then come before the House with this Bill, if it is so necessary, and it may be considered then.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, जो बिल सदन के सामने है, मैं उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अपने सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। इस में 8 आ० के बजाय जो 10 रु० की पेनैलिटी रक्खी गई है उस के बारे में मैं कुछ उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूं। आज जो भी छोटे स्टेशन हैं उन पर प्लेटफार्म टिकट नहीं मिलते। जो लोग अपने रिश्तेदारों को भेजने के लिये आते हैं उन को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। एक लड़का अपनी बहन को भेजने स्टेशन गया। वहाँ टिकट कलेक्टर तथा पुलिस वाले उस को पकड़ कर ले गये। वह 120 रु० की घड़ी बाँधे हुए था। उन लोगों ने वह घड़ी छीन ली और कोई रसीद नही दी। मैंने डी एस को लिखा लेकिन कोई जवाब नहीं। छोटे स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म टिकट मिलने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस कारण रेलवे कर्मचारी व्यर्थ में लोगों को परेशान करते हैं।

[श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार]

दूसरी तरफ यह है कि यहाँ पर तो आप ने 10 रु० जुर्माना रख दिया। जहां का 25 या 30 पैसे किराया है, वहाँ यह होता है कि कोई जल्दी में आता है लेकिन टिकट नहीं ले पाता । कभी यह होता है कि स्टेशन मास्टर देर में आता है और दस मिनट में ही गाड़ी आने वाली होती है । जो यात्री होते हैं वह टिकट नहीं ले पाते हैं। चूंकि उनको जरुरी काम होता है, किसी को मुकदमे की पेशी में जाना होता है, किसी को दूसरे काम से इसलिये उन को मजबूरी में गाड़ी में बिना टिकट बैठना होता है। उस पर आप 10 रु० जुर्माना कर देते हैं। अगर वह नहीं दे पायेगा तो उस को पकड़ लिया जायेगा और सजा हो जायेगी । आप खुद सोचिये कि यह कहाँ तक उचित है। मैं विनती करूँगा कि आप इस में कुछ सुधार कर के 10 रु० के बजाय कम जुर्माना रखिये। इस में 500 रु० या 100 जुर्माना या तीन महीने की जो सजा रक्खी है, उसको भी कम कीजिये। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि आप अपने स्टाफ को और भी चौकन्ना कर दें जिससे लोगों को मौका ही न मिले गलत काम करने का और बिना टिकट चलने का।

मैं आप को बतलाऊँ मानिकपुर से झाँसी लाइन पर 24 घंटे में केवल एक गाड़ी आती तथा जाती है और बाँदा से कानपुर गाड़ी चलती है । कानपुर में 100 आदमियों में से 50 आदमी टिकट नहीं लेते । बाँदा का हर एम ए पास आदमी पाँच हाथ की लाठी बाँधता है। किसी टी० टी० की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती कि उससे टिकट पूछे। मैं खुद एक बार फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बे में बैठा हुआ जा रहा था। बीच में बाँदा स्टेशन पड़ा । मेरे डिब्बे में दस-बारह आदमी और भी बैठे हुए थे। टी० टी० मेरे पास आया और पूछा टिकट । मैंने कहा कि मेरे पास तो पास है, लेकिन उन लोगों से भी तो पूछो। वह कहने लगा कि उनके पास चाकू है। मैं चाहता हूं कि रेलवे के स्टाफ की रक्षा की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । आज अगर आप ऐसा करने के बजाय 500 क्या 1,000 रु० जुर्माना भी कर दें तो उससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

इस बिल में कुछ नरमी आनी चाहिये जिस से आदमी पैसा दे सके जब तक 50 पैसे पेनैलिटी थी कितने आदमी चलते थे बिना टिकट लिये हुए? बहुत कम आदमी ऐसे होते थे जो बिना टिकट चलते हैं। मैं उन इलाके के लोगों की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं जो कि चेन खींचते और गाड़ी को रोक लेते हैं। हमारे यहाँ भी ऐसे लोग हैं । बाकी लोगों में से बहुत कम बिना टिकट चलते हैं। हाँ गाड़ी स्टेशन पर आये और टिकट न मिलने के कारण भले ही वह बिना टिकट चले जायें। कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर लोग लाठियों से ही गाड़ियों को रोक लेते हैं। ऐसे लोगों से आप 2,000 रु० जुर्माना भी कर दें तो भी वसूल नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि वसूल करने की ताकत आप में नहीं है।

झाँसी से मानिकपुर जाने वाली गाड़ी है, उसमें टिकिटलेस ट्रैवलिंग बहुत होती है। उसमें मान लिजिए 500 आदमियों की जगह होती है और आप चाहें कि उसमें पाँच सौ सवारियाँ ही चलें जबकि चौबीस घंटे में आपकी सिर्फ एक गाड़ी ही चलती है तो फिर बाकी पैसेंजर्स का क्या हाल होगा? उनका उद्देश्य पैसा न देने का नही है लेकिन वे जायेंगे कैसे? अगर वे बैलगाड़ी से जायेंगे तो पहुँचने में कम से कम तीन चार दिन लग जायेंगे। आपको करना यह चाहिए कि ट्रेनों की संख्या बढ़ा दें और उनमें डिब्बे भी बढ़ा दें जिससे कि आमदनी बढ़ सके।

अभी रेलवे में घाटा क्यों पड़ रहा है? आप जो माल की बुकिंग करते हैं उसका तो जो रेट है वह है ही लेकिन प्लेटफार्म से गाड़ी पर चढ़ाने के लिए कुली बहुत पैसे मांगते हैं। इसके लिए आप कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं जिससे कि आपकी बुकिंग ज्यादा हो सके और आपकी आमदनी बढ़ सके। ऐसा न करने से आपको नुकसान होता है। इसके अलावा रेलवे में चोरियां बहुत होती हैं। मैं एक बार बस में

ट्रैवल कर रहा था, उसमें परदे लगे हुए थे। मैंने कहा कि ये रेलवे के पर्दे कहां से आए तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह मत पूछिए। यह उनको रेलवे कर्मचारी खुद लाकर देते हैं। यह पर्दे प्रथम श्रेणी के गद्दे के ऊपर का हिस्सा था जिस पर 'I. R.' लिखा रहता है। आपकी बहुत सी लाइन्स पर लोग चैन पुलिंग करते हैं और गाड़ी रोक लेते हैं। आप रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स रखकर इसका इन्तजाम कीजिए लेकिन जो लोग कानून को मानते हैं, पैसे देकर टिकट लेना चाहते हैं उनके साथ अगर सख्ती का बर्ताव किया जायेगा तो उनके साथ न्याय नहीं होगा। मन्त्री महोदय इस पर फिर विचार करें और जो जुर्माना रखा है उसे कुछ कम करें। मेरी राय में एक रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए।

17.58 hours.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, today morning Shri Morarji Desai laid on the Table of the House a copy of the correspondence between the Prime Minister and himself. It is noticed that copy of a letter dated 20th July, which is also a part of the correspondence, which was sent to him by the Prime Minister, was not included in those letters. May I, Sir, on behalf of the Prime Minister have your permission to lay on the Table of the House a copy of that letter also? [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1230/69]

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण): श्री मोरारजी देसाई जो पत्र रखना चाहते थे वह उन्होंने क्यों नहीं रखा? क्या प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से कोई नया पत्र आया है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Prime Minister the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is placing a cpoy of a letter, which is part of the correspondence between the Prime Minister and Shri Morarji Desai.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्राइम मिनिस्टर को यह बात बाद में सूझी कि यह चिट्ठी शामिल कर देनी चाहिए या पहले से बात उनके ध्यान में थी?

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ): जो पत्र रखे गए हैं उनमे यह पत्र नहीं रखा गया है तो यह जान बूझ कर नहीं रखा था या गलती से रह गया?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, it was not.

18.00 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 1969 AND INDIAN RAILWAYS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन): सभापति महोदय, जिस बिल पर चर्चा हो रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि सदन में सभी ने इसका विरोध किया है कि रेलवे की इनकम बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा 10 रुपए का जुर्माना रखा जाये। सरकार का जो दबा हुआ पैसा है उस पैसे को निकालने के लिए सरकार ने जिन टी० टी० वगैरह को रखा है, वे उस पैसे को निकाल कर लाते हैं या नहीं, क्या कभी सरकार ने गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार किया है? एक और तो आपने 8 आने के बजाये दस रु० की पेनाल्टी रख दी रेलवे के घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए और दूसरी ओर पश्चिमी रेलवे में स्लीपिंग कोचेज़ में टी० टी० लोगों की जगह पर केवल अटेडेंन्ट काम कर रहे हैं। जब मैंने इस बारे में पूछा तो जी० एम० द्वारा मुझे बताया गया कि चूंकि रेलवे को घाटा है इसलिए टी० टीज़० को हटा कर अटेडेन्टस् के काम लेना चाहते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would he be concluding his speech in a minute or two?

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय: मुझे पांच मिनट दिये गये हैं मैं कल जारी रख सकता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case, he may continue his speech tommorow.

18.01 hours.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eelven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 22, 1969, Asadha 31, 1891 (Saka).

Printed at: Navin Press, Delhi-6.